Kraftco proposes Swiss cheese plant

In a public hearing before the Middlebury Planning Commission on Wednesday, October 3, the Kraftco Corporation outlined its plans to build a Swiss cheese plant in Middlebury. About 30 people attended the hearing at the Municipal Auditorium.

Representing Kraft Foods were Howard Lee, the assistant treasurer and director of corporate real estate for Kraftco; Robert Scheible, Kraft manager of environmental control; and Victor Newberg, architect of the proposed plant.

Leon White represented Yankee Milk, the corporation which hopes to build the joint complex with Kraftco.

"It's no secret why we're here," Mr. Lee said in a preliminary hearing before the Planning Commission on September 12. "We're hoping to build a Swiss cheese plant here. We've made quite a study of all the environmental requirements of such an installation, and of the aesthetics of it."

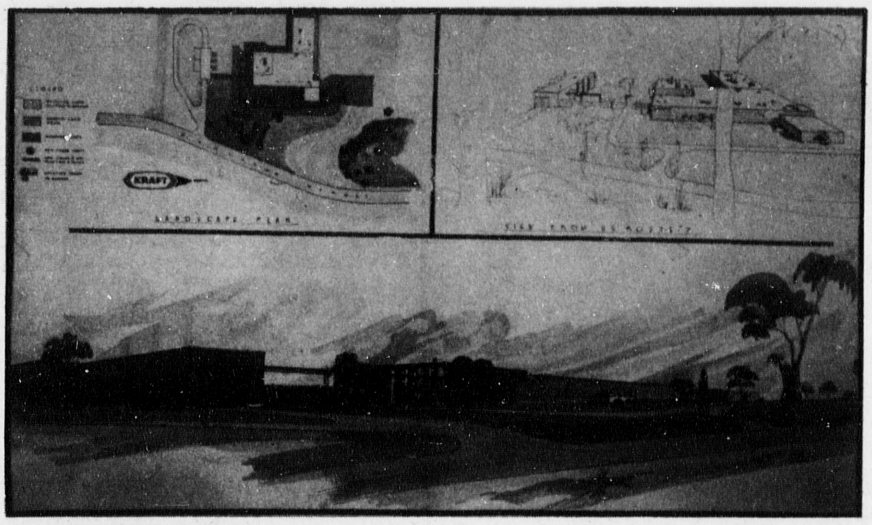
The proposed plant is a 2.5 million dollar complex, which incorporates a milk-receiving station operated by Yankee milk, and the Kraftco plant for the manufacture of cheese.

Construction of such a facility in Middlebury will involve costs of $360,000 in road, water line, and sewer additions Mr. Scheible indicated that Kraftco and Yankee Milk will pay $250,000 of these expenses.

If Kraftco's application is granted, site work will begin this fall and construction on the plant will begin in the spring. Kraftco needs the completed plant by April 1975, according to architect Vector Newberg.

Kraftco has taken an option on the western forty acres of a farm owned by Mr. William Theeis, and hopes to locate the plant there, on the proposed Exchange St. extension. The site is east of the railroad, just north of Highway 7 and property owned by the College. This land is zoned for industry.

"This project has been under discussion for a year or more," said Kraftco representative Howard Lee.



plans for Kraftco Plant

Yankee Milk, an independent corporation which has undertaken many such joint projects with Kraftco, will own milk-receiving operations at the plant.

"Yankee has been looking for a facility for the disposal of its surplus milk in Addison County. A Swiss cheese plant seemed to provide the outlet that Yankee was looking for," said Mr. Lee.

He cited location in the center of the Addison County milkshed, labor supply, and community attitude as factors in Kraftco's choice of Middlebury as the site of the Swiss cheese plant.

Yankee Milk already has local people available to them for work at the plant, said Mr. Lee. Kraftoco plans to employ forty to fifty people from the community, in addition to a small (4-5) core of outside experts in the cheese-making process.

Contracts for construction will go out for bids to any qualified companies.

Mr. Lee said that since the labor force operating the plant would be comprised of local people, the addition of the plant to Middlebury would have "no adverse effect" on area schools.

"We hope that we will be only the first of industry here-- that we will help to open up this whole area," commented Mr. Lee.

Kraftco plans to work within the agri-industry concept, working hand-in-glove with the producers and the farmers.

"We hope to become a cog in the wheel which helps to stabilize the farmer's opportunities, " he continued. Mr. Lee explained that the dairy farmers will still have the advantage of the Grade A market, and will get the same blend price. The cheese plant, however, will provide a stable outlet for surplus milk during market fluctuations.

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the
MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Special Committee hits heavy weather

By PASCAL CHENG

The second faculty meeting of the year took place on Monday, Oct. 1, in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. The main business of the meeting was an open discussion of the Report of the Special Committee on the College.

President Armstrong opened the meeting with a few announcements.

He reported that the polyurethane material which was to be used to surface the floor of the new field house had been judged a fire hazard by the state fire marshal. A macadam surface will therefore be installed instead.

The President next said that the determination of where funds received from tuition and board fees will be allocated won't be made until after June 3.

His statement was in response to a question by Professor Bob Gleason (Chemistry) at the last faculty meeting. Gleason had asked the President how the estimated $375,000 paid by the 140 "extra" students was to be spent.

Finally, the President announced that the College had recently purchased "360 acres of land contiguous to the college." This acquisition would extend the college's property from the area around Porter Hospital down to Otter Creek.

The President noted with some pride that a "developer would have been very happy to have the opportunity we have had."

Reports of various committees followed.

Professor Olinick (Math), representing the Senior Faculty Council, reported that the Council was considering the role of honorary degrees, the question of hiring women and minority group faculty, the re-evaluation of the tenure system, and the business of obtaining inexpensive stationery materials for the faculty.

Faculty meeting, Monday Oct. 1

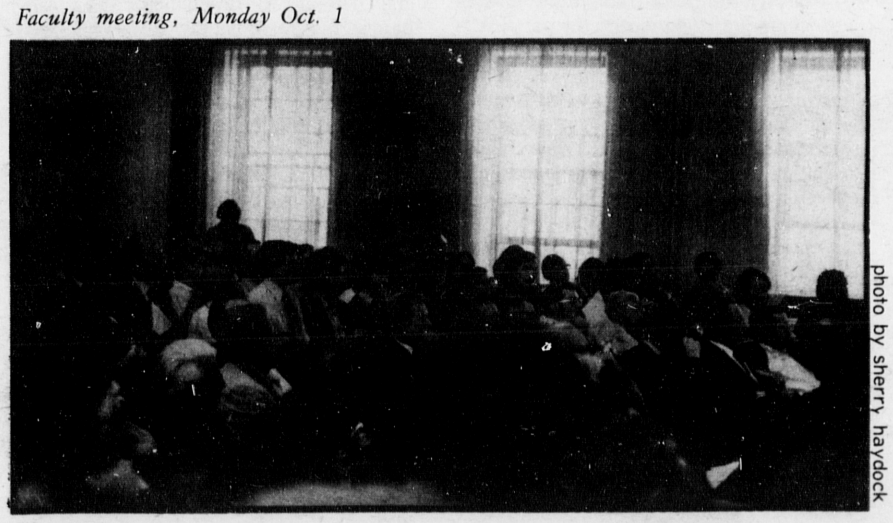

photo by sherry haydock

Professor D. K. Smith (Economics) next reported on the activities of the Faculty Athletic Policy Committee. He announced that the Committee had approved the women's field hockey and tennis team schedules. The Committee approved sending 5 Middlebury golfers to Amherst for an intercollegiate golf championship. They also recommended that Middlebury College intercollegiate competition be established in Division II.

The faculty then moved to an informal discussion of the Special Committee Report.

Professor Peterson (Math), representing the Special Committee, described the procedure for submitting amendments to the Report. He said that votes of 25 faculty members would be sufficient to bring an emendment before the faculty at their November meeting.

Prof. Peterson suggested that the question of the number of curricular divisions could best be decided by straw vote. He then presented a list of possible alternatives for divisional groupings.

The alternatives were: 1) three divisions with two concentrations required; 2) four divisions as at present, with two concentrations required; 3) no divisions with 2 concentrations required; and 4) four new divisions, namely natural sciences, social sciences, languages and literature, and a fourth division made up of art, music, drama, philosophy and religion, with two concentrations required.

The last proposal did not receive serious consideration by the faculty.

Open discussion then began. Numerous faculty members spoke out both for and against the Report.

It was evident that most of the faculty were not satisfied with the proposed changes in the curriculum. Some members wanted to preserve the present system. Others seemed to feel that amendments were necessary before the new proposals could be passed.

One faculty members asked what student response there had been to the proposals.

Professor Hill replied that he had received a wide range of response. He seemed to feel that many students did not favor the plan because they did not like the idea of requirements.

As for the general opinion of the faculty, Professor Peterson said that the responses he had received "were very mixed".

Professor Tillinghast asked what changes teachers would have to make in the way they taught courses.

Professor Clifford replied by saying first that the impression that methodology would be stressed under the new system was not quite correct.

He said that in the History department, for example, methodology would not be the central focus of courses, but that "kinds of knowledge" would have to be included with the study of methods. The change from content to methodology would not take place immediately but gradually, Clifford said.

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Alibi to reopen

By KIM REILAND

The Alibi's long-awaited re-opening will take place in approximately three weeks, assures Michael Weiner, co-owner of the memorable Mill Street retreat.

The restaurant and bar will attract college students seven nights a week, and will usually be open until 2 a.m. A glass of draft beer will remain a bargain at $.25 on weeknights.

New this year will be the sale of bottled wines. The owners say they're trying to purchase close-outs, "so we can sell them really cheap."

The management has decided to cut back on entertainment, discontinuing the employment of big, loud, rock bands. They are doing this because of the noise and their feeling that "we can fill the place up with or without it." Featured instead will be smaller, quieter groups on a less regular basis. Cover charges will vary depending on the cost of the band.

Because the state of Vermont prohibits bars, as such, to exist the Alibi must serve food, thus qualifying itself as a restaurant. Weiner states that the problem is not that they have to sell food, but that "Our insurance company won't let us have any cooking appliances on the premises."

Hence, fully equipped with a toaster and slicer, the kitchen will be featuring, "The best bagels in Middlebury, dynamite roast beef sandwiches, superb ham and cheese, and quintessential ham sandwiches, hold the cheese."

Supplementing that palatable assortment will be a newly-established communications set-up with Tony's Pizza. Customers will be afforded the opportunity to order from the complete Tony's menu and will have it delivered directly to their table.

Since March 1972, when the Alibi was closed by Selectmen acting on advice from the State Fire Marshal's Office, the owners have spent nearly $25,000 on renovations.

The building had been condemned for structural reasons. To change this status, a re-building of support for the entire three-story building was required, in addition to the installation of a sprinkler and fire-detection system.

The Fire Marshall's office has declared an occupancy limit of 110 persons. They arrived at this figure by calculating the square footage and dividing it by 15. Each person, therefore, will be surrounded by 15 square feet of empty space.

Asked if the maximum occupancy requirement can be enforced, Weiner replied, "We will try to the best of our ability to abide by all the laws."

The re-construction has taken longer than was hoped due to a strike affecting the vitreous china industry. This slowed the acquisition of the sinks and toilets to be installed in what Weiner describes as their "massive new bathrooms." Also hampering progress was another strike which slowed their purchase of fireproof sheet rock material for the ceiling.

The interior has been remodeled only slightly. Speaking on behalf of his partner, Craig Morton, Weiner says, "We think it will be rather attractive."

The atmosphere remains essentially unchanged, so it is likely that the "mood" of the place which attracted so many students in the past will continue to do so. The only change Weiner forsees is that, "We used to be very tolerant of people bringing their dogs in here. " That, he says, is being "seriously reconsidered."

According to the owners, vandalism used to be a major problem. Last year, at the suggestion of Police Chief Robert Van Ness, a uniformed policeman was hired to protect against destruction of property.

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The Alibi

Food crunch

By ALLISON BROWN-CESTERO

Anyone who has purchased food in the last few months knows that the cost of food has risen enormously. It has become a difficult, if not almost insoluble, problem for the low-budgeted consumer to buy good quality foodstuffs.

Large institutions, such as colleges, have an additional concern. They are faced with many unknown and diverse appetites, and must try to feed everyone satisfactorily, and still keep within a fixed budget.

Many colleges have begun serving meat only once a day. Some have raised their prices, while others have reduced the quality of their meals.

Middlebury College, like other residential institutions, must now confront serious questions about how to cope with the problems of the food shortage and high prices.

Will Middlebury students still be served meat? If so, how often? Will the overall quality of meals deteriorate, or will the College simply serve smaller portions?

These questions were put to Gordon B. Bridges, Jr., Director of Residence and Dining Halls. He noted that "unlike other places, we're still serving meat twice a day, and will hopefully continue to do so throughout the year. Everyone needs protein, and you can't serve macaroni-and-cheese or soybeans all the time. We do try to serve balanced meals."

He added that fish will probably be served a little more often than previously.

As to the financial aspects of the food problem, Bridges said, "It's too early in the year to say anything with any certainty, although I have made estimates as to how much we may over-extend the budget."

Later, he said they were not real estimates, but merely guesses, and that he would "rather not have them in writing." He said that if the budget is over-extended, he doesn't know where the funds will come from.

However, he felt reasonably certain that "prices will level off, though they won't go back to what they were."

Students can help with the food prices problem, Bridges said, by cooperating with the following requests:

1) Please do not take dishes out of the dining rooms. Loss, theft, and breakage of dishes help diminish the budgeted funds.

2) Please do not take food out of the dining rooms. "I've seen kids walking out with as many as half a dozen apples or pears," Bridges claimed. "This really adds up, and that's why we've posted those signs in the dining rooms. You're only entitled to what you can eat right there."

3) Please take only as much as you are going to eat. This is the most frequently-broken rule of all. Many students leave as much as half of what they take — and all this is thrown out.

"Even if we wanted to, we don't have the personnel to police the dining rooms and tell the kids to return what they're taking out or to clean up their plates," Bridges concluded. "So the cooperation of the students is really of great importance."

tufts vs. women

(CPS) — A precedent-setting suit by the federal government has been filed in U.S. District Court, Boston, against Tufts University, alleging sex discrimination against two women Fine Arts teachers.

The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC) petition filed this summer on behalf of Professors Christiane Joost-Gaugier and Barbara E. White followed an EEOC investigation of the Medford, Mass. school last winter.

The civil rights class action suit alleges discriminatory behavior on the part of the former Fine Arts department chairman, and asks the court to enjoin Tufts from dismissing Joost-Gaugier and White until "an administrative determination of reasonable cause and attempted conciliation if resonable cause is found" can be effected.

Both women were scheduled to have their employment terminated by Tufts on August 31.

White was denied tenure last year while Joost-Gaugier was not rehired following the 1972-1973 school year. White taught for seven years at Tufts, while Joost-Gaugier had been there for four years.

Joost-Gaugier was informed by the Tufts Dean of Faculty of the two reasons for her dismissal: her lack of a Ph.D. (which she has since received from Howard University), and her duplication of the department chairman's specialty.

The Fine Arts department chairman was hired a year after Joost-Gaugier started teaching at Tufts.

According to the EEOC investigation, White "was denied tenure by a committee directly influenced by her department chairman who solicited adverse recommendation" and because "though she had three pregnancies and two babies, (she) was not given any extension of her probationay period before the tenure decision was made."

According to the suit, the activities Tufts allegedly engaged in are:

The maintenance of discriminatory tenure and promotional practces, policies, or systems.

Discriminatory harrassment of employees because of their sex and because they opposed unlawful employment policies and practices.

The maintenance of a policy and practice of discriminatory hiring and recruiting.

The maintenance of discriminatory wage and salary policies, practices, and systems.

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the middlebury campus

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Commission established to investigate fraternity issue

By CRIS CIOFFI

The Community Council met on Friday, October 5th, in Proctor Lounge. Dean O'Brien opened the meeting by reading aloud last week's minutes. They were subsequently approved by the Council.

The "Rule of the Co-Chairmen" was approved. This legislation requires that there be two co-chairmen of the Community Council; one must be the president of the Student Forum and the other an administrator. This year's co-chairmen are Andy Reding and Dean O'Brien.

The Hepburn Zoo Theatre Workshop Constitution was presented before the Council. The Workshop is a group of students who have organized a theatre group which will be wholly responsible for the Hepburn Zoo.

Among other duties, they will manage all the equipment and facilities, establish prices for productions, and schedule use of the Zoo area for the entire college.

Mrs. Wonnacott questioned whether the scheduling of productions in the Zoo should be a function solely of the Theatre Workshop. Dan Somers, house resident of Hepburn, wondered if dorm residents would have any opportunity to use the Zoo.

Anticipating scheduling conflicts, the Council added an amendment to the Constitution. The amendment allows the Workshop to schedule groups in and out of the Zoo, but applicants have the right to appeal the Workshop's decisions to the Community Council. The Constitution was approved as amended.

The Council then discussed the Oral Interpretation team. Representatives of the group were present to explain to the Council their problem. For a variety of reasons, the College decided this year not to allocate money to Oral Interpretation or to the Speech Team. Recently, interested students have found an advisor and coach, and have requested money to finance several competitions.

The Finance Committee referred the request to the Community Council due to lack of information concerning the funding of the group in past years.

The Council learned Friday that the Administration had recommended that College funding of the program be terminated.

According to Jim Hurley, spokesman for the group, Professor David Littlefield, chairman of the English Department, did not feel that speech as an activity had "any place at the College." The English Department financed the group last year, but vetoed such funding this year.

The Administration then decided to cut off funding, and suggested that the Speech Team seek assistance from one of the organizations administering student funds. Neither the Finance Committee nor the MCAB were informed of this decision.

Due to lack of information, the Community Council was unable to reach a decision regarding the funds. Dave Tatgenhorst and Mr. Bates were appointed by Dean O'Brien to investigate the matter, and report to the Community Council at a later date.

Dan Somers, representing the Judicial Council, raised the issue of shoplifting at Middlebury College. The Judicial Council feels that the current penalty of temporary suspension for first offenders is too light and too vaguely defined. They suggested two penalties: 1) a monetary fine, or 2) a work assignment from the College, performed without pay.

These ideas were offered to the Community Council, with the request that they investigate the situation and make a recommendation as to the appropriate penalty.

Dean O'Brien promised a further discussion of the problem within two weeks, after the Council has more information.

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Forum meets, discusses fraternities

By JIM McNAUGHTON

The Student Forum met at 7:00 Sunday, September 30, in Munroe Faculty Lounge. The newly-organized working groups gave reports, and the problem of the fraternities was discussed.

Working groups reported general progress in organizing for the year ahead. The Student Course Guide working group, headed by David Tatgenhorst, expects to have the second edition of the Student Course Guide out well before the registration date for winter and spring terms.

The Governmental Structure working group and the Curriculum Committee are preparing responses to the Report of the Special Committee on the College. These responses will be discussed by the Forum prior to the faculty vote on the proposals scheduled in November.

The student members of the Community Council reported on the fraternity situation. They said that the administration had presented the students with what was termed a "fait accompli" by announcing that the College was buying the fraternities.

The administration had not counted on strong opposition to their decision. It was felt that the Deans angered many students by their summary tactics in the take-over.

Dean Wonnacott was on hand to explain the administration's actions, and said that the Deans took full responsibility for the decision.

She explained that the Trustees had empowered the administration to act as they saw fit, and criticism should therefore be directed at Old Chapel. rather than at the Trustees.

The Forum received a report on the upcoming freshman elections to the Forum from Curt Viebranz. These elections are currently scheduled for Friday, October 19. Campaign statements from those desiring to run will be due by the preceding Friday, October 12. More details will be announced prior to the elections.

The Forum also voted to tighten up its own attendance requirements. Forum members will now have only a fifteen minute grace period at the beginning of each Sunday night meeting before they are counted officially absent. Only five unexcused absences for the year are allowed. The intent of the new restriction is to guarantee the regular — and punctual — attendance of all Forum members.

The Student Forum meets each Sunday evening at 7:00 p.m. in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. All interested members of the College community are invited to attend.

Consumer fraud division opens

Addison County State's Attorney John C. Deppman has opened a Consumer Fraud Division in his office. The purpose of this division is to handle consumer complaints about "unfair or deceptive acts or practices" by businessmen towards consumers in the county, as provided by law.

"We want to be sure that everyone who believes that he is a victim of an unfair business practice is given an opportunity to have his complaint investigated," Deppman said.

Under a law passed by the 1973 legislature, the State's Attorneys are now empowered to enforce the Consumer Fraud Law in Vermont. Previously, only the Consumer Fraud Division of the Attorney General's Office had such jurisdiction.

The State's Attorney says that anyone with a consumer complaint may call his office at 388-6337 or stop in at his office located next to the Addison County Court House.

special committee...

continued from p. 1

Professor McDonald (Biology) indicated his firm opposition to the new proposal by saying that "the present system is working excellently." He expressed concern for the fact that the establishment of a new curriculum would burden the faculty with heavy work loads.

Professor McDonald then asked whether or not students really would flood such departments as Psychology, Sociology, and Geography, as some people have suggested.

Dean O'Brien answered by saying that the pressure would indeed be on the social sciences.

Professor Gleason (Chemistry) strongly objected to Professor McDonald's defense of the present system. He said that the present system may be working fine for the faculty but not necessarily for the students. He emphasized that professors should teach in the interests of students and not themselves.

Despite the number of what he termed "natural science freaks," Professor Gleason claimed that "humanities freaks" are not taking full advantage of the opportunities at a liberal arts college. They concentrate in one subject to the exclusion of all others. He felt that despite the additional work and pressure on certain departments, the adjustments could be made.

Jim Krupp (Director of Academic Computation) disagreed with the idea that the proposed curriculum would broaden and improve a student's education.

He had discussed the matter with students within his own department. They indicated to him that the program would be far more demanding for science majors.

They would have to take courses in departments totally unrelated to their own, while humanities majors could choose courses in the social sciences, for example, where skills involved are more closely related to their own.

He recommended that the social sciences be separated from the natural sciences.

Professor Waters (Economics) pointed out that the proposal would not prevent students from taking as many courses as they want in any one department.

He reported that he had taken a "biased" sample of 66 economics students to determine the extent to which they had electives.

The results of his survey showed that 58% had taken five or more courses outside of Economics while 92% had taken at least four outside of Economics.

Of the courses taken outside of Economics, 50% had been in the natural and social sciences and 50% in the humanities and languages.

Professor Waters admitted that Economics majors might not rank among the most intelligent students in the school, but he seemed to believe that his "biased" sample was some proof that the present system was working.

Professor McDonald again voiced his opposition to the new proposal. He noted that under the new proposal, fifteen to twenty-one courses would be required while now only thirteen to seventeen are required. Under the present system, the student has greater freedom in his choice of courses, McDonald said.

Referring to Professor Gleason's remarks about "subject freaks," McDonald said, "with several million students now, we can afford some of these freaks."

Professor Jiminez (Teacher Education) however, pointed out that what was necessary was a "coherent sequence of courses" which could be pursued in a concentration.

Some of the faculty seemed to feel that students were taking many different courses without any real direction.

Dean O'Brien said that with the new proposal, students would make three significant choices, instead of only one choice supplemented by a "sort of chaos" of electives.

Professor Stameshkin asked "what kind of place is Middlebury going to be?" He felt that Middlebury College should not attempt to be a "mini-university," but should remain a small, liberal arts college.

Student Nat Forbes then asked the faculty what it was about a concentration that will make it necessary to take five to seven courses.

Professor Claudon (Economics) replied that a culminating experience such as that proposed by the Special Committee would necessitate five to seven courses.

At the end of the meeting, Professor Peterson tried to draw responses from the faculty on the curricular groupings that he had suggested earlier. Opinions were to be expressed in the form of a straw vote. However, there were numerous objections to the content and form of the questions.

There was also much confusion among the faculty as to what the questions meant and implied. After many changes in the phrasing of the questions, Professor Peterson was able to proceed with the straw vote.

The proposals and the votes of the faculty were as vollows:

Does the faculty favor a graduation requirement of two or more concentrations? Vote; 56-yes, 2--no, 6 abstentions.

Do you prefer a system with three curricular groupings requiring concentrations in two of those three? 37-30-15.

Do you prefer the present of four divisions along the same lines, with concentrations required in two of these four? 32-43-14.

Do you prefer three curricular groupings with three concentrations required? 15-49-11.

Do you prefer no divisions, with two concentrations required? 27-43-9.

Do you favor an amendment which would require two concentrations in "substantially different areas," with the definition of "substantially different" to be determined later? 51-18-8.

Do you prefer the new curriculum as proposed, with one concentration required in each of two divisions? 23-44-11.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 P.M., following the announcement of the votes.

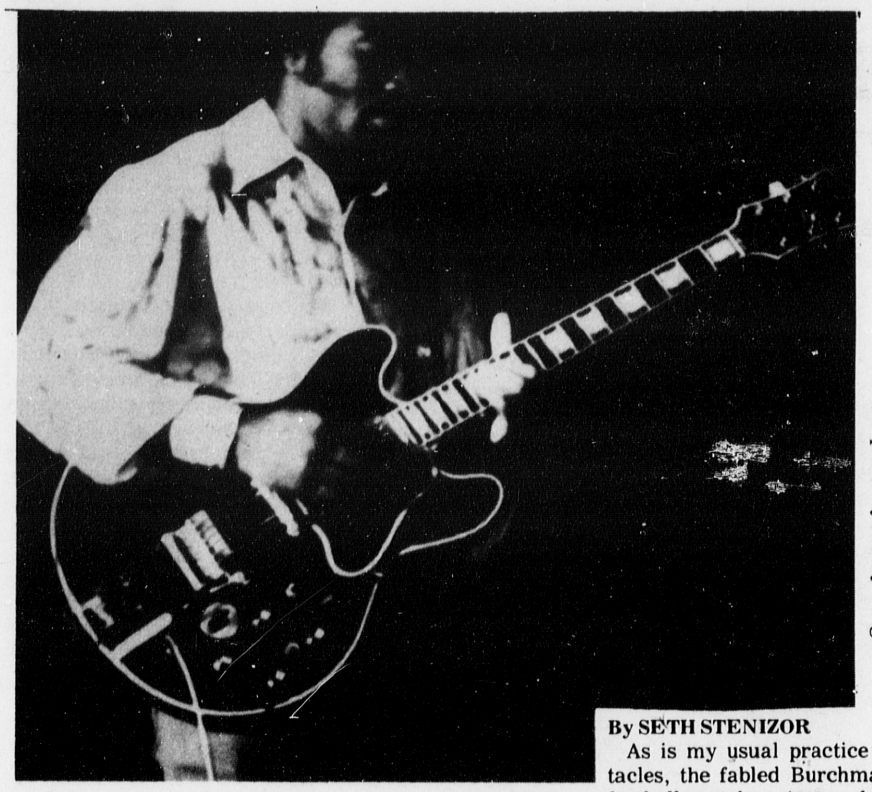

photo by kenny sargeant

James Cotton: king bitch harp blower

photo by kenny sargeant

photo by kenny sargeant

By SETH STENIZOR

As is my usual practice in attending public spectacles, the fabled Burchman Affair, Ringling Bros., football matches, $500-a-plate lynchings, I arrived at the Cotton concert early. I like to check out the crowd as it comes in.

The concert, you'll remember, was supposed to start at eight, but by a-quater-of the place was still practically empty. I was building up a powerful thirst, making the uneventful wait even worse.

Suddenly, in walked Middlebury's own Flower Brigade, and I felt as if the waiting might not be a total loss.

I always find those people heartwarming, in an odd kind of way. They remind me of when I was fifteen and my friends and I would sneak out to the park at night and get high and talk to trees and be the only propenitors of this strange new kind of experience in the entire goddamn city.

The MFB dresses weird for these gigs, and tonight were painted graverot green, wearing for the most part clothes that will probably take them through a timewarp and land them in the lobby of an 1890's funeral parlor.

It's always nice to see them at a dance swaying slowly to the music, or twisting slowly in the wind, if you will, five or six years too late to be altogether real.

Along with the MFB came the Horde, and shortly the place was full and the lights went out.

I had been led to expect that there would be no warm-up band, and indeed, until a quarter of twelve the night before the concert, such had been the case. On such short notice it is, of course, very hard to hire a five-piece band.

So at 8:15 on Monday night, out walked onto the stage in front of a thousand drooling blues-psyched mindless Kollege Kids, a bespectacled, mild-mannered, long-haired, one-piece folk singer named Peter Smaha, who is local talent.

Well, Peter tried. He even got most of the audience on his side, except for several very verbal oafs and louts.

It's altogether a shame, finally, that this kind of music ever was forced out of the smaller, more intimate places it grew up in and onto the concert stage. It doesn't belong there.

Next came James Cotton. As the band walked on stage, the crowd went properly apeshit, in the way it had been gearing itself up to do all evening. Then, strangely enough, we all sat down as soon as the first number began.

It was an odd scene altogether, because here was what must be one of the finest blues bands in the world—and blues is above all things DANCING, JIVING, JUMPING AROUND music—confronted by an audience that for all appearances might have been listening to Pete Seeger, or Wanda Landowska.

Well, I stood up after about one number. I had to. My ass couldn't take it any more, it wanted freedom. I got up and danced as well as I could without stomping on the corpses strewn out about me.

Occasionally this little guy would tug on my shirt-tail, whenever he could catch it as it went flying by, and ask me to sit down. Seems I was obstructing his view. I wanted to tell him that if he wanted to be a spectator, he should go home and watch TV.

In any case, the audience finally stood up during "Mojo." "Mojo" never fails. It is the funkiest of man's many funky artifacts. You could cut it with a knife, and eat it on bread, and rub it all over yourself. Nobody sat down after that.

What helped was that you could finally hear the bass player, who'd been having troubles with his amp all along.

He played a fretless fender with amazing grace, punching in a walking line steady and solid as a boxcar going over a cliff, punctuated rather infrequently by tasty eighth and sixteenth note runs whenever the boxcar hit an outcropping. A very steady and inevitable, almost perect blues bottom.

He worked mighty well with the drummer, who I thought was not heavy enough, every so often sacrificing power for flashiness.

I had some reservations about the guitarist. He was very fast, very inventive, with a fine way of sustaining a solo by taking it through changes in rhythm and style every few bars. This avoided causing boredom, but also pointed up his major flaw; the man didn't wail.

The perfect blues band, I think, is a collection of five people who play so that the leads reduce your mind to yogurt consistency while rhythm section shoves your body through a six-foot-thick brick wall.

Well, you can't get yogurt unless you ferment the milk, and that's what a lead guitar is for. Not to say the guy wasn't good, because he was. He just wasn't spectacular.

The same, I suppose, goes for the sax man, who blew very nice rhythm, but whose leads I don't remember. He looked mighty fine, however, and worked especially nicely against and with the harp. Which, ah yes, is a sneaky way of getting us to The Man himself.

James Cotton is probably one of the two or three best harp players alive. Now, the harp is a much underrated instrument. I know because I play one, and not everybody loves me.

You don't really play a harp, you sing through it, and it helps you wail in ways you couldn't even think of without it. James Cotton is complete master, musically, of himself and his harp. He plays with his whole body, body being synonymous with soul. Inside of five minutes into the gig the man was standing literally in a pool of sweat.

It is impossible to describe the emotional intensity of his playing other than to say that I, for one, ran the whole gamut—from laughter to tears—inside every song.

Stylistically, Cotton is about as far a polar opposite from Paul Butterfield (please don't imagine I'm putting Butterfield down; it's just that everybody tries to sound like him, and there is another way) as a man playing in the Chicago Little-Walter-Sonny Boy Williamson tradition can be. Butterfield plays harp like a sax, up and down scales, in and out every note of a chord, all over the place, complex phrasing and rhythms.

Well, I heard James solo for two minutes on basically three notes, and I never want to hear better for fear it would damage my health. Simplicity and power are where Cotton is at, although occasionally he'll put in a speedball riff at you just to let you know.

The harp is an instrument of almost infinite tonal possibilities and Cotton doesn't neglect these either. However, whereas most modern harp players scatter tones around like confetti at a wedding (to paraphrase some liner notes about Harvey Mandel), Cotton takes a tone until he has exhausted its possibilities (and yours) and then methodically moves on to another one. Every once in a while he throws a fast change on you that sends your heart into fibrillation.

In fact, Cotton's one limitation, as I see it, is in the material he plays. The blues repertoire is immense, yet Cotton restricts himself to two extremes—slow, intense blues where he hovers like a bird, and fast, superfunky numbers where he moves out lke an elephant charging through a swamp. He never just lays back and trucks.

But I don't mind. His band is tight enough so that it seems they're all connected at the left elbow, and he's the king bitch harp blower of the world, and that ought to be enough.

transcendental **meditation**

"All that is true and real is always simple, natural and life supporting."—Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

By SUSAN SCHERER

Transcendental Meditation (TM) has been called the only cure-all whose distributor is not only allowed back in the same town, but is invited to return again and again.

The Student's International Meditation Society is the distributor for TM. Representatives will be in Middlebury to teach the technique beginning October 11, at 8:00 p.m. in Munroe Faculty Lounge, and will begin a new course each month.

Transcendental Meditation has made dramatic changes in the lives of many meditators. They describe them not as flashy or sudden, but rather subtle and on-going changes in the direction of better health, both physical and mental.

A good night's sleep makes us clearer, fresher, brighter and better equipped to go about the day's business; whereas a restless night may leave us a little hazy, weak and not so anxious to dive into dynamic activity. If we follow the progress of wakefulness, or consciousness from deep sleep through the moment of waking up to a more lively mid-day, we could postulate that an even more alert state is possible, given the appropriate rest.

TM provides a kind of rest that dissolves stresses and fatigue that are deeply rooted in the nervous system, beyond the reach of the healing effects of sleep.

During TM, the activity of both mind and body are systematically minimized. Body metabolism slows down to a level usually twice as deep as that of deep sleep, as measured by oxygen consumption. The body does virtually nothing for the 15-20 minute meditation period, less than it does in any of the other states of consciousness, waking, sleeping, or dreaming.

Sitting quietly, the meditator experiences thoughts at subtler levels, closer to their source than the thinking levels of everyday life. Though thoughts themselves are of no finer quality than usual (their content is not important), during meditation we perceive them in their finer states.

This is the result of the natural tendency of the mind to dwell on whatever is most pleasant, just as the attention wanders from a dry newspaper article to the cartoon at the bottom of the page. The process is automatic.

Through TM, a technique of no concentration, we support the tendency of the mind to seek out areas of increasing charm by providing the physiological conditions for the mind to spontaneously become aware of progessively subtler levels of a thought. Like a snowplow, the technique clears its own path: it removes stresses and tension and thus allows the awareness to be more aware of itself.

The body and mind are affected simultaneously in TM. As the breath rate drops, the mind also settles down. We compare it to a snowplow because through deep rest, strains and abnormalities in the system are eliminated and the mind is free to enjoy more delicate stages of a thought's growth, where it gains that precious rest again.

The meditator experiences a state of "restful alertness" in which the body is fully relaxed while the mind is awake and alert. Because of the consistently measurable physiological characteristics of this state, it has been called a fourth major state of consciousness.

Dr. Demitri Kanellakos of the Stanford Research Institute proposes it to be as essential to well-being as each of the other three states. Here again, it's nothing new — it's the natural tendency of the system to experience this state and thrive on the rest and energy it provides.

Most people have felt restful alertness at various times, during a creative process for example, or some favorite pastime.

The purpose of TM technique is to ensure that we get that much-needed rest regularly and automatically, regardless of our mood or physical surroundings.

TM is so simple and natural that it is universally effective. It works regardless of skepticism or belief, without dependence on intellectual understanding of the process or religious commitment.

Anyone can learn it as easily as he can learn to walk or talk — it's just as natural. It must be, or those of us who loathe habits or any kind of dependency, and who cannot stick to a contrived regime (most of us) could never have done it twice a day for so many months, or years. As Maharishi says, anyone who can think can meditate, and we all have thoughts.

The result of it all, by personal testimony, is that life gets easier and easier, that is to say, better and better. Freeing the system from accumulated impurity naturally opens up one's capacity for more effective and satisfying living.

Meditation is practiced for the sake of its good effects on the rest of the day. It is desirable that the meditation session be satisfying, but it is not an end in itself. Most meditators practice the technique both because it's enjoyable and because it improves the day's work, as well as for its long term benefits.

With continued practice, it has been found that the state of restful alertness is cultured in the nervous system so that the meditator retains more of this phenomenally relaxed and yet lively condition of mind throughout the day. After some five or eight years, that state, also called transcendental consciousness, becomes a permanent living reality, going on simultaneously with the waking, dreaming, and deep sleep states of consciousness. Further evolution is discussed by Maharishi in several writings.

Maharishi does not say that TM is the only way, by any means, to gain fulfillment. But certainly it is one of the most efficient and fastest methods. Some systems boast of enlightenment after forty years in a cave. TM is designed for active people.

This is how it works: During meditation, as was mentioned above, the mind goes effortlessly to finer and finer states of thought until it goes beyond thought, to the source of thought. By contacting this absolute area where consciousness is conscious only of itself, we infuse the mind with energy and intelligence, and draw it out into our work and daily life after meditation.

We can think of the source of thought as a field of pure energy and intelligence. The same absolute aspect of our lives underlies every thought, and therefore every action; and it is the source of growth and orderly progress throughout creation. Energy, intelligence and creativity, all qualities of absolute pure consciousness, are the non-changing constituents of life. They are manifested as growth in nature, and as the tendency to go to more in every area of our lives.

It is the nature of life to always bend toward greater happiness, moving from desire through action, achievement, and fulfillment. In my experience this is exactly what has happened. Happiness grows.

It might be said that, "well, it's fine to be happy meditating away in your room, but who is responsible in the meantime for society, politics, ecology, economy, war, and disease? What good does it do anyone else for you to be happy?" Fortunately, now we have a technique. As Maharishi says "TM in the AM and the PM."

It's a simple, natural effortless technique practiced twice a day for about 20 minutes, which has no religious affiliations and works for everyone to gain deep rest and unfold one's full potential, both mental and physical.

Terminology so easily causes misunderstanding. Perhaps the most valuable point to remember is that the intellectual understanding or expression of the effects of TM is useful solely for satisfying curiosity. It is completely unessential to the effectiveness of the technique, because again, it is based on the natural tendency of the mind.

Literature on TM and SIMS is available by writing Box C2256.

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

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Hamilton on Duchamp

By KATHY SMITH

George Heard Hamilton, the distinguished director of the Francine Clark Art Institute, spoke to a packed Dana Auditorium on Wednesday night, October 3rd.

"Thirty years ago I was surprised to meet Marcel Duchamp on a New Haven train; I had thought he was dead." Although beginning irreverently, Hamilton went on to analyze the genius of the French artist, Marcel Duchamp.

Duchamp could well have been thought dead during the forties, for he had dropped out of the art world in 1923. He played chess and contemplated until 1968, when he died at the age of 81.

Though a sideline spectator of art, Duchamp's few contributions to his field changed conceptions of art irrevocably.

Dr. Hamilton's two-hour talk used slides to illustrate the influence of Impressionism and Cubism on Duchamp's early development, leading to his first major work, "Nude Descending a Staircase."

This painting was the scandal of the 1914 New York Armory Show. Going beyond Picasso's cubism, Duchamp shocked the public with his mechanical approach to the human body.

Duchamp continued to innovate by exalting commonplace objects into works of art. His "ready-mades" included a suspended snow shovel ("In Advance of the Broken Arm", 1915), and a urinal ("Fountain", 1917). Duchamp conceived of art as a matter of preference, its value being only in the mind of the beholder.

Dr. Hamilton concluded his lecture with an analysis of Duchamp's greatest, though "definitely unfinished," masterpiece, "The Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even" (1915-1923).

This work has been hailed as "one of the most profoundly intellectual of modern works of art." Rejecting traditional materials, Duchamp exquisitely drew forms in wire and tin foil on the reverse side of a sheet of glass. He re-used symbols from his past works and created new forms, such as the "love gas apparatus," to convey the mechanical and unemotional nature of man.

One of Dr. Hamilton's last examples of Duchamp's thought was his feeling that he held mental images too complex and elusive to be expressed with his hand. Dr. Hamilton suggested that one of the problems Duchamp consequently faced was, if a two-dimensional shadow represents a three-dimensional object, how does the artist convey the object as a mere shadow of a four-dimensional structure?

By his pondering of such questions on the nature of art and the creative process, Duchamp established himself as the "acknowledged founder of modern art."

Stratton Lecture: the rationale of fiction

By JILL COWPERTHWAITE

At the annual Stratton Memorial lecture on October 5, Dr. Robert Burlin spoke on Chaucer's "The Nun's Priest's Tale' — the Rationale of Fiction."

In the "Nun's Priest's Tale," Chaucer used a mock epic to tell his most amusing and most elusive tale. In the words of Daniel Cook, "It employs the epic manner, all the language and devices appropriate to the highest of persons and subjects — the splendor of the world of learning — in the treatment of the lowest of material, the adventures of a barnyard fowl."

It is the story of a cock, Chanticleer, who lives in a poor widow's barnyard with his sisters and mistress, Pertolete.

The story consists of two parts, according to Dr. Burlin. The first is a discussion between Chanticleer and Pertolete on the nature and significance of dreams. Chanticleer has just dreamt that he was attacked by a fox who fully meant to kill him, and he discusses this significance of this premonition with Pertolete.

In the second part, it is seen that Chanticleer has taken no heed of his conclusions about the consequence of the dream. He insists on flying down into the barynard to demonstrate his sexual prowess, only to find the fox hiding in wait among the herbs.

Thus, in Chanticleer's discussion with Pertolete, Dr. Burlin feels that the audience is shown the absurd reality of human weakness. In Chanticleer we can see the vanity and folly of lofty rhetoric. Chaucer, in a wider context, satirizes man's use of fiction.

Dr. Burlin feels that the tale is a part of a wider perspective, the perspective that a storyteller takes towards the art and craft of fiction. Our modern response to fiction is that it is a lie, and that its authors are, on the whole, unreliable.

Burlin points out that it is not this way with Chaucer, even though it is hard for us to know exactly what he did think of his role as a poet.

We know of the literary tradition of the 17th century, in which the poet was felt to have an obligation to give some kind of insight to his audience. Milton had a very definite conception of a poet as a prophet. Nevertheless, we are told, there was no ready-made position during the Middle Ages which would assure a poet of a literary tradition.

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Special Committee meets small student group

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The second in a series of five meetings to discuss the new curriculum proposals presented in the Report of the Special Committee on the College took place on Wednesday, October 3, in Hamlin SDU.

Two members of the Committee were present to discuss the report. They were Mr. Nicholas Clifford (History), and Mr. Robert Hill (English). Less than fifteen students attended the meeting.

The first topic discussed was the possibility that the new program could be optional for future students, as it will be for present students during the transition period.

Mr. Clifford explained that as the program is presently defined, an option would not be possible. He said that if concentraions were optional, the curriculum would not be substantially changed from what it is now. "We don't see the concentrations to be that much of an extra demand to make it 'either-or'," he said.

Students quickly challenged the idea that a concentration only entailed taking three more courses than the two introductory ones many students now take in a department.

Mr. Hill agreed that saying it was "just three courses" was misleading, because the three courses would be at a higher level.

Mr. Clifford explained that the point of the proposal was to give students more than "a taste" of diverse subjects. He said that the old distribution requirements had tried to accomplish this, and they had failed. He felt that "too much playing around purely at an introductory level may lead to dilettantism."

One student asked how the program would affect graduates looking for jobs. Mr. Clifford replied that the Committee had not discussed how employers would react to the program.

Mr. Hill said that a student who needed a strong concentration in one area for a job could do an advanced major. He added that although some students would probably just drift into three concentrations and come out well-versed in none, the opportunity to take three separate concentrations could help some educational programs.

Students voiced concern about courses within the concentrations being "watered down" so that non-concentrators could take them.

Mr. Clifford said that perhaps some "compromises" would have to be made, depending on the department. Some departments might offer different courses for concentrators and non-concentrators. Mr. Clifford also said that the objection had also been raised that people very interested in a subject would be held back if concentrations catered to less ambitious students.

The Committee members cleared up some misconceptions about the proposal.

The Independent Scholar Program would remain unchanged. In most departments, the concentrations would not necessarily be a series of five to seven specified courses. Students would have some choice of course offerings within a concentration. Neither would one concentration necessarily contain courses all within a single department. Many programs would be interdisciplinary.

Mr. Clifford said some small departments may be forced to offer only a concentration, or a concentration and a program, but no major.

Mr. Hill said that all concentrations would be thought out at the departmental level, and will not simply be prescribed by the Committee. He said that one area in which the students will be most important is in deciding on the structure of concentrations. He said that the departments are working on the concentrations now.

Mr. Clifford spoke of some of the ideas about the program that had been mentioned at the last faculty meeting. He said that one faculty member suggested that the program was unfair to science majors. A humanities major could take a "verbal" science such as Political Science, but a science major could not take a "scientific" humanities course.

Mr. Clifford said that amendments will probably be presented to the faculty grouping the college's course offerings into three or even four divisions. Students would then have to concentrate in two of the divisions.

Neither of the Committee members knew if Advanced Placement credits would be counted toward a concentration. Each department will probably decide this.

Mr. Clifford said that if the proposal is not adopted by February, the Committee will begin to think of instituting the program in the fall of 1975 rather than in 1974.

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REAP organizes

By GARY SLUTSKER

Members of the Radical Education Action Project (REAP) met last week to discuss their specific plans for the current academic year.

The group will continue to be a source of education and literature dealing with important local, national and international issues from a leftist point of view. An important new objective this year, says REAP co-chairperson Larry Thomas, is "bringing radical politics home to Middlebury (College)."

Through a series of lectures by radical speakers, REAP hopes to show how an institution like Middlebury is related to events that occur on a larger national scale.

Specific issues to be discussed by REAP include American links to the recent Chilean coup, problems of the United Farm Workers, foreign relations and, closer to home, local problems faced by citizens of Addison County communities.

In analyzing Middlebury's position in political affairs, Thomas said that the College is the largest single economic force and holds the greatest amount of real estate in Addison County.

He said that while he and many REAP members disagree with many decisions made by the College concerning the community, he wants first to make people aware of these decisions, and second, to coordinate a "mechanism to have people do something about them."

Thomas and other officers of the group expressed concern that some members of the Board of Trustees of the College maintain prominent positions in what they called the "American corporate capitalist" society.

So far this year the group has raised over $200 for the local Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) through a benefit concert-dance. The organization maintains an office in the north lounge of Hadley, where members can be reached for information.

MCRA to change

BY GARY SLUTSKER

In a prepared statement presented to the September 25 meeting of the Middlebury College Republican Assembly, President Mike Mulligan suggested a series of proposals that if approved could change the character and purpose of the organization.

Mulligan noted that in the past the MCRA has been both a strict representative of historical Republicanism, and a stepping stone by which aspiring Republican politicians could make profitable contacts. He stressed that the new group would have to be flexible in order to have a wider appeal to more students.

According to Mulligan, the MCRA has developed a reputation over the years of existing for the use of a few staunch conservative Republicans. Now, he says, the old MCRA must change both its name and function in order to meet the changing needs of students in a politically progressive campus atmosphere.

An important goal of the new group, says Mulligan, "is the rational pursuit of a better understanding of politics." He said the group would bring speakers to the College and actively involve students in political campaigns as a part of its program.

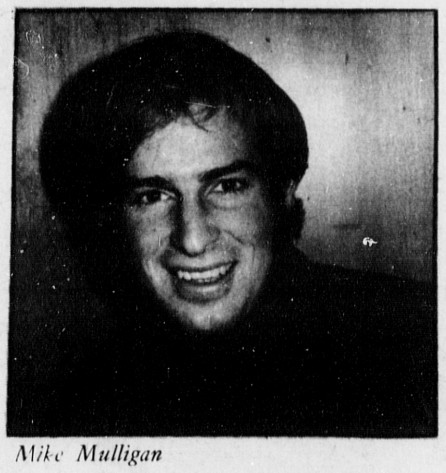
One of the most important single changes in the structure of the group is that it will specifically encourage the membership of non-Republicans, and those who have firm political beliefs and can contribute to a lively discussion.

Mulligan said he would like the organization to act in much the same way as REAP(a radical campus group with consistent support), but with a more politically varied program. Rather than bring in speakers all of the same bent, Mulligan wants speakers from all sides of an issue.

Part of the Assembly's bad reputation comes from its use by individuals for furthering their own political careers.

Mulligan cited the example of a recent Middlebury graduate, who is now a representative to the Vermont State Assembly via connections he was able to make while at college and involved in the MCRA.

Mulligan stated that this personal use of the state Republican party through the MCRA was not the group's function, and that serious changes are necessary in the Assembly's structure to correct this situation.



Mike Mulligan

Problems that have plagued the MCRA in the past are deeply rooted in ties with state politics. The MCRA is sponsored by the College, and is related closely to the Vermont Republican Assembly, a statewide republican lobbying organization.

The College Assembly also has ties with the College young Republicans but has no affiliations with any national Republican organization.

announcements

James Montgomery

Middlebury's first Concert-Dance in the Memorial Field House will be headlined by the band which the Boston Sunday Globe has termed "six polished, tight, funky rock and rollers . . . the James Montgomery Band. Behind J. Geils, they are Boston's best."

Opening the show on Saturday, October 13, will be Duke and the Drivers, an up and coming boogie band, also from Boston.

It has been noted elsewhere that Montgonery is a tonic to the crowd. While he is unquestionably a committed bluesman, James' special power springs from his gift as a raconteur. He uses the blues milieu to enact little dramas which are part blues cliche, part pure James. John Lee Hooker once asked where "they learned to get so much soul."

With ten kegs p lanned to supplement the mental tonic of the music, the $2.00 advance ($2.50 at the door) ticket price certainly seems a reasonable value for a n evening with two of Boston's leading dance bands.

Work hard this week and join Aramatoons on Saturday for what may quite possible be the best drinking, dancing, and good times this year (or at least until the next concert).

Blood drive

The Red Cross Fall Blood Drive will take place Monday, October 15th in McCullough Gym. Registration will be from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. If you don't have time to register and give at the same time, come early to register and then come back to give.

Anyone who is on tetracyclene must suspend use of it at least 48 hours before giving.

The Vermont-New Hampshire Blood Program provides all blood given to patients in the Vermont and New Hampshire hospitals. Anyone who weighs at least 110 pounds and is in good health may give. Please respond to this critical need.

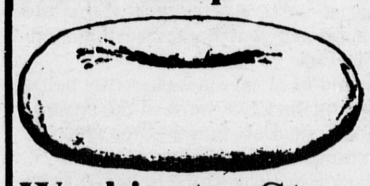
Volkert to give Thursday Series

Erie Volkert, professor of drama and director of the theatre at Middlebury College, will be featured in a program of dramatic presentations, 4:15 p.m. Thursday, October 11 at the weekly Thursday Series in Wright Theatre.

Professor Volkert's program, entitled "Character Studies," will include dramatic presentations of characters from **Spoon River Anthology, The Madwoman of Chaillot, The Dybbuk, The Solid Gold Cadillac, Act Without Words, Waiting for Godot, The School for Scandal, King Lear, Abe Lincoln in Illinois** and **Harvey.**

There will be no issue of the Campus on October 18th, due to academic pressure on the staff. The next issue will come out on October 25th.

Bakery Lane
Food Shop



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Dance—film series

By CHAR KOPLINKA

Christine Lister, an energetic newcomer to the Music Department, has begun to revamp and revive Middlebury's dance program. Dance classes are being offered for credit for the first time this semester and include both technique and composition courses.

One of the many facets of Ms. Lister's new program is a weekly series of dance films. The first three in this series were shown last Thursday, October 4th. The small audience was composed mainly of students from the dance classes, with a few interested outsiders.

The films concerned themselves with modern dance - a relatively new style of dance which began developing at the turn of the century. The three shorts concentrated on a few of the "great names" in modern dance today: Paul Taylor, Jose Limon and Martha Graham.

The Paul Taylor and Martha Graham films showed life behind the scenes, revealing the long hours of practice and dedication needed to perfect a dance for the stage.

The Limon film was an example of the finished product, "Lament", a dance about a brief, fatal moment in the life of a bullfighter.

I sincerely doubt that these films would have excited or stimulated anyone who did not already have an interest in dance. Modern dance, because of its intense qualities, demands involvement from its audience. There is no spectacular scenery or flashy costuming to aid in presenting an idea.

Modern is usually performed on a stark stage with dancers attired in simple dress. There may or may not be music. Everything is centered on the dancer alone, and only he or she can evoke a reaction from the audience. The results can be very challenging or very boring. The three films ran to both extremes.

The dance film series will be valuable to anyone who is a part of the dancer's world, or is fascinated by life on and beyond the stage. The next three films are by the Martha Graham Company and will be shown today, October 11.

WRMC WAVES

WRMC-FM SPECIAL PROGRAMS, WEEK OF OCTOBER 14th

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14:
4:00-4:30 **Old Chapel Perspectives**
9:00-9:30 **Jazz Revisited** — "Unusual Instruments" Jazz played on the harp, the accordian, the harpsichord, and other unusual instruments.
9:30-10:00 **Washington Window** — The UPI Audio Network's weekly news-interview program.
10:30-11:00 **The Course of Our Times** — Dr. Abram L. Sacher of Brandeis University, lectures on "The Weimar Republic."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15:
7:30-8:00 **The Spanish Show**
8:00-9:00 **The Thursday Series**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16:
7:30-8:00 **The German Show**
8:00-9:00 **Focus on Women**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17:
8:00-9:00 **Campus Lecture Broadcast:** Michael Klare and Andrew Zimbalist

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18:
7:30-8:00 **The French Show**
8:00-9:00 **Firing Line** with William F. Buckley, Jr.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20:
2:00 **Middlebury vs. Hamilton**, on the Panther Sports Network

Kraftco...

continued from p. 1

The proposed plant would produce 15 million pounds of cheese annually. Bulk cheese would then be shipped to Pennsylvania plants for packaging and distribution. Whey and surplus cream would also be shipped to other Kraftco plants for processing.

Robert Scheible, Kraftco manager of environmental control, explained that for every 100 pounds of edible raw material that goes into such a plant, 99 must go out usable.

"A good business does not waste money," he stressed several times, assuring the audience that whey would not be dumped into Otter Creek."

Mr. Scheible discussed other forms of pollution. The process does not create noise, he said, and there would be "simply no contribution of air pollutants."

Mr. Scheible indicated later in the meeting that the plant would burn a fuel oil with a 1% sulphur emission for heat used in the cheese-making process.

John Wright, a consulting engineer for Middlebury Town, is working with Kraftco on the sewage aspect of this project.

Mr. Wright explained the proposed addition to the Middlebury Sewage Treatment Plant. The problem in the treatment of raw sewage is one of reducing the bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD) to the water.

According to Mr. Wright, the addition of aluminum sulfate (alum) to the waste material in the treatment process cuts down greatly on the amount of BOD.

Were Middlebury to begin alum treatment, the sewage plant's reserve capacity of approximately 6300 increase in population would be expanded to a reserve capacity of 11,400, said Mr. Wright. This would also make the sewage plant capable of handling wastes from Kraftco.

Cost of the sewage improvement is $181,915, entirely to be borne by Kraftco. Continuing costs of chemicals and labor would be around $20-25,000 a year, to be shared by both Kraftco and Middlebury Town.

the Alibi...

continued from p. 2

This year, he emphasized, "We'll press charges. Anyone caught vandalizing will be dealt with by our vicious and unpredictable staff; not to mention our man-eating lawyer, and will go to jail."

The other problems were theft of glasses and fighting. The bartender estimated loss of glasses in the viscinity of a case per week. "I don't understand it," muses Weiner. "They're ugly."

In an interview with Campus reporter Marcy Larmon last November, Weiner stated that the fights have usually involved "some of the older guys — the same few troublemakers." This week he reiterated, "The college students never gave us any trouble, as far as fighting. The kids up there are beautiful customers."

Tufts v...

continued from p. 2

Retaliation against employees who oppose unlawful employment practices.

The EEOC also seeks to enjoin Tufts from hiring any male professional in the Fine Arts department without application to and approval of the U.S. District Court in Boston, from publishing any information possibly detrimental to the interests of the women, and from taking action against any Tufts employee or students because he or she "opposed unlawful employment practices based on sex".

A hearing for a preliminary injunction will be held sometime after September 24, as a result of a request for postponement by the university counsel "to enable all relevant parties to be present for the hearing".

According to an EEOC spokeswoman in Washington, this is the only case involving a university ever filed by the federal government's anti-discrimination organization.

She said 67 of 181 suits currently being brought by the EEOCwere on the basis of sex discrimination, but no other involved an institution of higher learning.

The suit against Tufts is based upon provisions in Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972, and Executive Orders which prohibit sex discriminiation in the employment practices of educational institutions receiving federal contracts.

Tenets of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitiution, and the Equal Pay Act of 1963, are also at issue.

Stratton lecture...

continued from p. 6

Generally poets were thought of as court entertainers. As a determined poet, Chaucer apparently gave serious thought to abandoning prose writing.

Instead, Dr. Burlin feels that because Chaucer was so self-conscious about the role of a poet, he hid himself in the guise of a pilgrim, and through his Tales investigated the true value of fiction.

Among our contemporary sources of criticism, says Burlin, critics seldom look beyond the moral of the tale and its structure, to really consider the tale itself. He feels that the true morality of the "Nun's Priest's Tale" goes beyond Chaucer's characters' abuse of language.

Burlin feels that it was perhaps the fox, who in the end lost the good meal the cock might have made, who brought up a fitting moral.

In other words, speech, devoid of any thought is an abuse of language. Chanticleer abuses language by subordinating his rhetoric to sex.

Burlin's theory is that Chaucer, while revealing a moral of worldly vanity and man's pride, went on to prove, against the opinion of his time, that there could in fact be "a rationale of fiction."

Review: Marcuse

Herbert Marcuse: **Studies in Critical Philosophy**. Beacon Press, Boston, 1973. paper, $2.95.

By JEFF WIEAND

Judging from the title, one might think that Marcuse has written a book about Kant. However, Marcuse apparently intends "Critical Philosophy" to refer to the tradition that can be patched together from his interpretation of Hegel and Marx, with special emphasis on the dialectic.

This dialectic seeks to understand (and judge) everything that is in terms of its possibilities. The important thing about the dialectic is that it can be meaningful without being chained to Marcuse's ontology.

Thus, "Critical Philosophy" can say some very interesting (and necessarily critical) things about a society without having to back itself up with, say, Hegel's **Science of Logic.**

Marcuse's big limitation is his dogmatism. He has constructed for himself a universe from which he lashes out at various non-conforming enemies — with a great deal of success.

But his enemies never seem to be able to tell him anything about his universe. They never call his foundations into question, nor do they lead him to re-evaluate his own position.

The present book is a collection of essays, two of which have been translated from the German for the first time. A third essay was delivered as a lecture in Geneva, and the two remaining papers were originally published in English-language journals.

The most interesting essay is the "Foundations of Historical Materialism" (1932) which was a "review" in **Die Gesellschaft** of the German publication of Marx's 1844 **Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts**.

The major thrust of the essay is an attempt to demonstrate that the distinction between the "young philosophical Marx" and the later Marx of, for example, **Capital**, is invalid. He argues that the **Manuscripts** show the necessary **union** of philosophy, political economy, and praxis in Marx's thought: the foundation on which Marx's economic analysis is erected is the modification of Hegel's **Phenomenology** on a new lever, the rationale for the analysis being praxis.

Marcuse discusses the relationship between Marx and Hegel (in the light of the "Critique of Hegel's Dialectic and General Philosophy") in the final section of his essay.

Marx's purpose for the work intended to be constructed from the manuscripts is clear from his remarks in their "preface:" the manuscripts were intended to constitute a critique of political economy.

Marcuse points out that the critique was positive in the sense that it would make political economy useful by revealing its present inadequacies. "Within this critique," he writes,"the idea of political economy is completely transformed: it becomes the science of the necessary conditions for the communist revolution."

Thus the final goal is praxis, established through political economy, which is in turn grounded in a philosophical appraisal of the human condition and its possibilities.

Yet Marcuse means this relationship to be relevant to Marx's thought at every moment. This is a position that has been attacked by Alasdair MacIntyre, and is also a position upon which I cannot pass judgment.

The **Manuscripts** are an uneven affair. They are fragmented and they break off inconveniently. The decisive merit of Marcuse's essay is its ability to tie up the loose ends and present the reorganized content of the **Manuscripts** logically and coherently.

Concepts like "species being," "reification," and "objectification" emerge as comprehensible concepts. In this sense I suspect that the essay may be of some interest to those students in Professor Nuovo's course.

The 1948 essay "Sartre's Existentialism" is an effective attack against the French philosopher's **Being and Nothingness**. Marcuse realizes at once that the heart of Sartre's thought is his conception of the freedom of the "Pour-soi." This freedom pertains to the "Pour-soi" (or is the essence of man) in much the same way that it did for the Protestant moralizers and for German Idealism, in the sense that it differentiates man's "inner freedom" from his concrete historical situation.

Marcuse calls this the "transcendental stabilization of human freedom in the face of its actual enslavement." He contrasts this conception with Sartre's (contradictory) celebrated political and social commitment. (Sartre is a Marxist of sorts.)

Marcuse, of course, is hostile to any notion that freedom can be real in any "internal" sense if the historical conditions necessary for its realization have not been created. The delegation of freedom to the essence of man is an injustice of the highest order.

It is an injustice because it means that the slave "freely chooses" to be a slave. It is contradictory because "the free choice between death and enslavement is neither freedom nor choice, because both alternatives destroy the 'realite humaine' which is supposed to be freedom."

In other words, you cannot freely choose to be unfree since then you would be unfree. It is bourgeois because "Everybody can 'transcend' his situation, carry out his own project: everybody has his absolutely free choice." Here lurks "the ideology of free competition, free initiative, and equal opportunity."

Marcuse lays bare these and other problems in a most engaging way. But his essay is perhaps dated by the development of Sartre's philosophy beyond **Being and Nothingness** to (finally) his **Critique of Dialectical Reason**. (This turn seems to draw Marcuse's attention in his 1965 postscript.) Still, his later development is built on **Being and Nothingness**, and we have not, I suspect, finished digesting that yet.

The longest essay in the volume is the "Study on Authority" which is essentially an exegesis of the development of the philosophy of right, from Luther to Marx. The essay cannot be discussed here, because it is really a small book, but it is good to have it in English. (Fromm refers to it in his analysis of the authoritarianism of the Reformation in **Escape From Freedom**, and Marcuse refers to it in **Reason and Revolution**. The essay is highly relevant to both works.)

Another essay is a critique of Karl Popper's **Poverty of Historicism**. Compare with Kaufmann's decimation of Popper's scholarship in **The Open Society and Its Enemies** in his essay "The Hegel Myth and its Method." The final essay is a presentation of material that Marcuse has dealt with more extensively elsewhere.

Marcuse is getting on in years (he is 75) and since we cannot expect another major study from him, the best we can hope is that the majority of his work done in foreign languages (German, French, and at least one essay in Spanish) will be translated.

Room 420

By JAMES HURLEY

Approaching Washington National Airport that balmy day, I had one thought: sleep. I had just arrived home from a rather disastrous freshman year of college, with a barely enough time to pack up for a Memorial Day visit to D.C..

Mother and I made the transfer to the Georgetown Manor, a nice old place where I would sleep until the round-the-clock festivities began the next morning. Pulling up at the Georgetown Manor brought reckless irritability.

Before he even said, "Good afternoon," the doorman began apologizing. It seemed some Japanese convention had stayed longer than expected and our suite would be occupied for the weekend.

But all was not lost. The hotel had made reservations for us at another hotel. A lovely one we were told.

"Which hotel?" Mother asked.

The little doorman smirked. "Howard Johnson's on Virginia Avenue."

Ugh. "What?" said Mother, now rather angry.

"We weren't able to get you a suite, but they have two lovely rooms overlooking the Watergate. As a matter of fact, I think you got the last two rooms in the city."

I wanted to smash the little imp. Realizing there was nothing to do but spend Memorial Day weekend '72 at Ho-Jo's, Mother and I departed.

Howard Johnson's on Virginia Avenue is like no other Howard Johnson's in the world. They're ashamed of what they are. They try to play down their connection to that bastion of American mediocrity.

And you can't criticize people making a concerted effort to improve themselves.

Mother and I were moved onto the fourth floor. Rooms 419 and 420 separated us.

I decided to take a swim before sleeping, and so proceeded to the rooftop pool. The pool was sparkling blue, with deck chairs everywhere. Actually not bad...for Ho-Jo's.

"Where the hell do you think you're going?" said this woman.

"Who the hell are you?" said I, now suffering from travel crabbiness.

"I'm the pool director, and the pool isn't officially open."

"When does it open?"

"After this weekend."

"I won't be here after this weekend. It's very hot. May I just go in for a few minutes? I promise not to drown."

"No."

So back to my room. A shower is almost just as good.

On the fourth floor there were these men, a group of them, moving into room 420, the room separating Mother and I. They were bringing trunks, cameras and electronic equipment, and God knows what else.

They were dressed very self-consciously, as though they had gone to trouble making their hair and clothes look "young, hip, and now."

I remember thinking how ludicrous they looked. I watched only a minute or so. Then I went to my room and never gave them another thought.

Later that evening, while waiting downstairs for Mother, the bell captain began a conversation with me. I asked him about the men who had moved into Room 420.

"Oh, a motion picture crew from Hollywood. Filming a picture right here on location. They have several rooms in this hotel, but their headquarters are in 420, next to you."

Mother arrived; we departed.

Ten months later in a dingy London hotel, I received a phone call.

"Mother, how are you?"

"Do you remember that time we stayed at Howard Johnson's in Washington, last summer?"

"Yes.."

"Do you remember those men in the room between you and me?"

"Well..."

"You know they had all that equipment, and that ridiculous hair, and those clothes!"

"Oh, yes."

"Do you know who they were?"

"No."

"Gordon Liddy and Howard Hunt."

"What?"

"Yes! Yes! Yes! It came out today. They set up their spying headquarters in Room 420. You remember we were in 419 and 421."

"Well..."

"Yes, we were. And they did set up the equipment that weekend."

"You're kidding, Mother."

"No! No! No! Those cameras were long-range things to film the activity in the Democratic headquarters. The electronic stuff was going to monitor the bugs in the phones."

"Just think, we were there, Mother!"

"Yes. Bye!"

"Bye, Mother."

editorial

No chance to pick and choose

Professor David Price of the English Department made an extremely thoughtful statement at the faculty meeting of October 1. His remarks raise serious objections to the philosophy underlying the Report of the Special Committee on the College, particularly in regard to the proposed system of concentrations.

Professor Price stated that one of the most valuable aspects of his undergraduate educational experience was the opportunity he had to learn from many different teachers who had disparate approaches to the same discipline. This exposure to various methods of thought, all of a high quality, challenged him as a student to weigh the merits and weaknesses of each in order to establish his own sense of how a discipline should be approached.

The proposed system of concentrations does not allow the student to direct his personal learning experience in such a discriminatory way. A concentration maps out five to seven courses which stress one specific method of approach to a discipline. This requires the members of a department to arrive at a concensus as to how one should study a particular subject, which will in itself be nearly impossible given the widely different teaching methods of present faculty members within many departments.

Most departments have already established committees comprised of both faculty and students, charged with drawing up statements of each department's general philosophy of approach to its discipline. These statements will establish the general teaching approach to be used in the concentrations of each department.

Even if a concensus of philosophy can be reached, we feel that it is not at all desirable for students to be exposed to only one method of approach to a subject. It will only stifle both faculty and students.

Middlebury will graduate men and women who are less narrowly educated perhaps in that they have been required to study in both the humanities and the sciences. However, they will not have had the opportunity to develop a *personal* sense of methodology - perhaps the most valuable aspect of an educational experience - because they have not been allowed to pick and choose from a rich and variant source of teaching methods.

s.b.

Middlebury as Excedrin

During the past several weeks, we have listened to a lot of discussion of the Report of the Special Committee on the College. The members of the Committee have made a sincere effort to interpret and defend before the student body what they have written. It has become obvious through their interpretations that the mechanics of their proposed curriculum have been carefully devised. When faced with problems like a specific Pre-med program, they have been quick to assert the flexibility and adaptability of the Report. It is rather futile to argue with them about the functioning of the course of study they have envisioned, when their standard answer is that all bugs will be worked out of the new curriculum as they become apparent.

What we remain unconvinced about is the actual need for the Special Committee's proposition. In the public discussions, numerous students have asked, "why a revamped curriculum?". The response has generally been that the Special Committee had set out to "redefine" the meaning of the ordinary liberal arts curriculum. We have heard it emphasized that this new definition was to set Middlebury apart from the profusion of small liberal arts colleges, to make Middlebury education an individual one.

The idea of requiring students to expose themselves to at least two different methodologies of thought is substantiated only by the Committee members oft-repeated feeling that such would benefit the student, in the context of the new curriculum.

The need for this proposed redefinition of liberal arts at Middlebury can be seen in a rather different light. It sometimes sounds to us as if the impetus behind the Report could really be the attempt to differentiate a Middlebury education from the current state of most liberal arts educations. In advertising, something similar is called "product differentiation".

If the Special Committee wanted educational differentiation to keep Middlebury competitive for future applicants and foundation grants, a discomforting possibility arises. Just as Excedrin performs no better than plain aspirin, but contains useless chemical additives to differentiate it from other aspirin products, so could a Middlebury education, under the new curriculum, be essentially the same as the traditional liberal arts education, but be complicated by useless requirements, to make it look different.

We feel certain that the Special Committee sought to augment the quality of a Middlebury education when it proposed a differentiated curriculum. We suspect that undue emphasis has been put on the proposed curriculum as the determining factor of a high quality Middlebury education.

We treat the new curriculum as the result of conjecture on the part of a few faculty members. We see more validity in stressing that a quality Middlebury education is the function of many factors, including faculty and student commitment, educational and teaching resources, and the bond of community.

If the Administration sees these as totally dependent upon increased funding for this institution, then we have good reason to feel somewhat disheartened when we view such things as the new fieldhouse.

c.l.

Rambling and Scrambling

By NATHANIEL FORBES

As the mercury began drooping this week with the onset of autumn in serious fashion, discussion of sundry edicts and proposals began drooping as well.

There really wasn't much of anything else to say. All the venom had spewed forth last week.

But the facts and figures began to materialize this week.

A little probing and one or two phone calls turned up what could loosely be termed an accounting of the funds that went into the Report of the harried Special Committee.

The official word is that the Rockefeller Foundation gave $12,000 to the College to do some extracurricular fishing. And the Braitmayer Foundation upped the ante by kicking in $10,000.

People may disagree over what adjectives should be applied to the Committee and its Report, but that it was well-heeled is incontestable. Even at Middlebury, $22,000 is a lot of dough.

Neither the College administration nor the Special Committee wanted to have their financial underwear hung up for inspection in this column, so the accounting is especially vague.

But it appears that $2,000, more or less, went to printing the thing itself.

$550 financed travel for members of the Committee, probably to related conferences and meetings.

And the bulk of the budget was spent for one secretary, one administrative assistant, and three winter term replacements for the faculty members on the Committee. Those five people soaked up $18,000.

What's left amounts to $1500, plus or minus a few stray bills.

Of that figure, $302 was spent last year for "supplies, mimeographing, secretarial service other than the committee secretary, and catering for the faculty day at Breadloaf."

That leaves $1198 unspent.

Let's say there are about 140 faculty members who will vote on the Special Committee's proposal. So seventy or seventy-five would constitute a majority.

A majority would guarantee that the Curriculum proposals would pass.

Let's see... $1198 divided by seventy-five is about sixteen dollars per vote...

Well, we won't speculate.

High Prices on the Way Down?

The Finance Committee and the Community Council have begun to grapple with a new can of worms. The problem is movie prices at the College.

One of the rationales for establishing the new system of student government two years ago was that the new structure could better deal with the costs of putting on events for the College community.

The previous system had forced organizations to raise the cost of admission to events in order to support the organization.

So the Finance Committee was set up to administer the student activities fees. With direct funding of student organizations under the watchful eye of the FC, it was hoped that prices for movies, plays, concerts etc. would at least hold steady.

Well, as any regular movie-goer on campus can tell you, admission prices hit the one dolla' mark with increasing regularity.

Unable to keep a lid on the situation, the Finance Committee decided to haul the matter before the Community Council.

The CC has deferred action on the matter for the time being.

But faced with a steady barrage of requests for permission to charge high admissions to benefits of one sort or another, the FC needs some guidelines, and soon.

And rumor has it that those guidelines may be in the works now. Student government leaders have apparently been working quietly on a proposal which could drastically restructure the system for disbursing student activities fees.

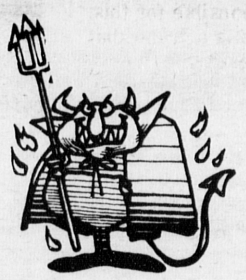
Details have yet to be worked out, according to informed sources. But the new plan seems to be due for unveiling within a week or two.

If you can figure out who the hell runs student government around here, watch them for telltale pensive expressions.

Murray and the Monster

It turns out Kraft Cheese Co. may not continue to enjoy the creamy smooth time they've been having so far when they start figuring a way to get rid of all their curds and whey.

While surveying local property for a sewage system for the new plant, the creators of Cheeze-Whiz ran



across at least one resident who was more than a little perturbed at the sight of engineers outside his front door deciding how they were going to tear up his land.

No sir, your honor, he didn't like it at all.

Watch out Kraft Cheese.

The irate property owner is none other than hizzoner himself, Mister Justice Murray Dry, contentious constitutional critic par excellence.

With a notable lack of his usual classroom decorum, Professor Dry related to his Consitutional Law class the other day his resentment of the intrusion perpetrated by his neighbors-to-be down at the end of Seymour Street.

Having quite recently repaired to a new abode on an out-of-the-way drive, Professor Dry had apparently hoped the Kraft folks wouldn't raise too much of a stink when they moved in.

Imagine his surprise at finding them tramping all over his front yard...

But imagine the consummate amazement of the assembled class, familiar with his bi-weekly display of philosophical and political pyrotechnics, when Alexander Hamilton-in-the-flesh professed his ignorance of his legal rights in the face of this onslaught!

Why, it was like Senator Sam admitting he couldn't recover a pilfered billfold in small claims court.

Several dry wits in the group mused aloud on the vexed question.

Visions of fiery rhetoric at the bar of the Addison County Courthouse floated in the air.

Thoughts of future classes of Poli Sci 305 plowing through the great debates of Dry v. Kraft Cheese floated by. "It is the opinion of this court, that the aforesaid plaintiff Dry..."

Images vanished however, as the very proper professor moved the class to other matters by announcing his intention to consult those more knowledgeable in such matters than he perforce and promptly.

Preliminary report of the fraternity working group

The following is a list of topics and proposals for discussion compiled by members of the Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities. Recognizing these issues as topics worthy of consideration, we submit the following:

1) With regard to the **selectivity** issue: We recognize that selective societies are inappropriate to the majority of the College community and that the present form of rush should be modified. Although we feel that selectivity has virtually become a thing of the past, the manner in which rush is conducted should be **fundamentally** non-selective. However, we are still anxious to insure that prospective fraternity members will join with more than simply a desire to live and eat in a house situation. We wish fraternities to preserve a **personal commitment**, on the part of those who would like to join, to the whole social and fraternal aspects of the house. We feel that each student should have equal access to make such a commitment.

Should the number of prospective members exceed a particular house's manageable capacity, we feel a solution can be found with no regard to any selective opinions of present members of the house.

Furthermore, in the event of financial necessity, we recognize the fraternities' roles in providing student employment, such as is the case currently.

2) We further recognize that fraternity **maintenance** is a very real issue. However, we do not feel that maintenance problems are an inevitable result of non-instutional ownership. There has been a significant display of house maintenance this fall, notably at the two houses in the worst condition, Sig-Ep and ASP. Larger houses, renewed interest, and more funds have been primarily responsible for this. It is our opinion that this is a trend that will continue in the foreseeable future, and likely will continue in the long run.

With regard to specific house maintenance situations, we recomment that these be reviewed by fraternity representatives and the deans together. A joint decision should be reached to provide the means for repair of objectionable facilities. We propose that these meetings be held on a monthly basis to primarily deal with the general repair of the houses.

3) Beyond this, these meetings would serve to air general feelings regarding fraternities on a two-way basis. We feel that such a form of **fraternity-administration meetings** would be successful for several reasons:

A. By spacing meetings on a monthly basis, representatives will certainly have more to discuss than on a weekly basis.

B. A committee comprised of deans and fraternity representatives certainly will have many topics to be discussed, from several perspectives. The increased amount of necessary discussion resulting would provide an incentive for active participation.

C. We feel that the council of fraternity presidents organized this fall has been an example of how interest in group discussion can be bolstered by having a real need for it. Although the need for discussion has existed for several years, certainly this did not become **sufficiently** apparent until recently.

4) With regard to financial health, the actual present and projected financial statuses of the houses are being compiled. We feel that until this report is completed, no real conclusions or judgments in this matter should be reached.

5) We propose that repesentatives of the Fraternity Alumni Trustees meet with the College administration on a regular basis, perhaps at the end of each academic year, or as deemed appropriate by the parties concerned.

The purpose of these meetings would be to discuss the **finances** of the fraternities both past and future and all aspects of the fraternities and their activities.

These meetings we feel could prevent a recurrence of problems faced by fraternities in the past, the most recent example being the demise of PKT. They would, in our opinion, help eliminate misunderstandings and lead to close working relations among the Alumn. Fraternity Trustees, the undergraduates and the College administration.

6) There is evidence of a feeling that a large group of students take issue with the opinion that fraternities " lack **positive esprit**" or have a weak basis for existence. Past Community Council meetings attest to this fact. One of the bases of this individual commitment to a house is inherent in the fact that the fraternity itself not only owns the structure, but uses its own funds to direct its life and continue its existence. This feeling, emanating from a very real personal investment in the house and its future, encourage an attachment, a loyalty, to the house, which is not usually fostered when a student does not have direct control over his living situation. (Gifford students do not feel a lasting loyalty to their dorm, for example,) Fraternity students, frankly, feel they would lose control of their freedom in losing the ownership of their respective houses. Further, the whole concept of a continuation in the form of becoming fraternity alumni gives this campus a unique kind of continuity and spirit which cannot be replaced.

7) The Student Forum Working Group on the Fraternities feels that there are **inherent advantages** to the fraternity system as it exists now, and therefore appeals for maintenance of the basic tenets of that system. Each of the above statements is in direct response to the criticisms made known to the student body at the time of this writing. Our statements are admittedly abridged, due to the time dimension of one week between announcement of the administration's position and this meeting today. The fraternities, however, appear to be more than willing to come to terms with their past deficiencies and to strengthen their position for a realistic future. It is hoped that the administration, in return, will seriously reconsider the possibility for continuation of the fraternity system (with the clarifications stated above) and the unique experience it affords.

— compiled by members of the Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities, October 2, 1973.

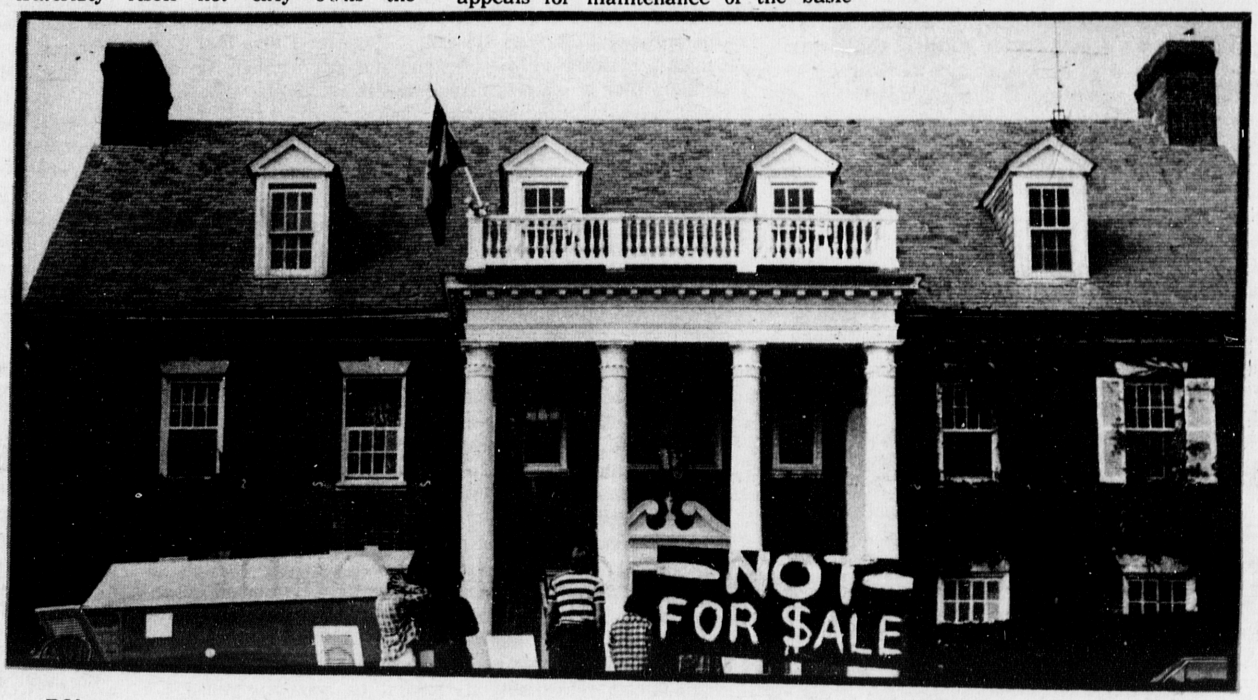


photo by sherry haydock

DU

Outline of the administration's position on fraternities

Reasons for considering action on fraternity issue at this time:

1) the change in the character of fraternities from selective all male societies to co-educational, minimal selective;

2) the financial "projection"; on the basis of three fraternities dissolving in the recent past for financial reasons and the representation of the fraternities to the College last spring, the financial future appears very difficult;

3) the opinion of various responsible persons that the Middlebury fraternities have suffered from almost continual crisis of leadership and on the whole lack positive esprit.

Their major **raison d'etre** appears to be an "escape" from the hill which, while not unacceptable, is a weak principle for a social organization.

4) the strong feeling shared by the administration and some fraternity alumni and students that the fraternities can only be moved from their current rather weak situation by strong assistance, direction, etc., from the College.

Frankly, the College lacks the heart and will to revive fraternities as such. If **fraternities** can only be strengthened by College direction, then someone other than the current administration (and faculty, one supposes) will have to provide that leadership.

Desideratum in change:

1) to create fully open "fraternities", i.e. to confirm the trend away from selectivity by creating social groups which students can freely choose

2) to maintain different kinds of living and dining facilities for students (roughly along the lines of current fraternities arrangements)

3) to establish societies in which student leadership can be effective and responsible, i.e., to maintain a large share of autonomy and important decision functions under a system of true accountability.

This will maintain what has always been alleged to be a virtue of fraternities in providing training in responsible leadership.

To that end, the College would propose the following utilization of current fraternity facilities if available:

1) **continuity:** in college facilities in general, but particularly in fraternities, we would like to **experiment** with continuity room drawing. Instead of having everything up in the air with every room draw, we would allow students who wish to remain in their current housing to remain there. This would allow some kind of continuity and attachment to a facility to grow up. Thus, current fraternity members could retain their rooms for the years to come while vacancies would be replaced in the normal room draw method.

2) **in-house services:** we suggest that in the future the College would collect standard room and board charges from all students. Students living in fraternities might choose to maintain certain house services as their own responsibility. Thus, one might choose to maintain a kitchen and do some of the regular house cleaning, replacing College janitorial service.

In situations where the houses maintain a service, the stewards, house managers, etc., would have the responsibilities currently held by such persons in fraternities except that purchasing, etc., would probably be done through College channels, payrolls met through the College payroll, etc.

The house would have set aside funds commensurate with membership and the board and room costs. If they underexpend — which should presumably be the case since they will be doing much of the work on a voluntary basis — then they will receive a refund at the end of the year.

Presumably, adequate monitoring would prevent over-expending, but in that case it would have to be a surcharge on the student's bill.

If the students failed to meet their responsibilities in management and maintenance, the College would take over the service (permanently, temporarily) and simply draw down on the income generated by the fees.

3) **social functions:** one of the most persistent worries expressed about the possible vanishing of fraternities is "who would run the parties." The fraternity social fee would be replaced by an appropriate allocation for social functions from current MCAB fees to all College living facilities. In addition, a house might wish to assess a fee for the year or for special events as the case may be.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

I am currently studying in London under the auspices of Beaver College, so I was most interested in Professor Huber's remarks and recommendations concerning the Beaver Junior Year Abroad Program.

His feelings were that the Beaver programs were loosely organized and lacked an academic emphasis. He concluded by suggesting that credit be withdrawn from students who participated in these programs.

From what I have experienced so far, I would agree with Professor Huber that the program is indeed loosely structured, lacks supervision, and ranks significantly below Middlebury in academic standards. I would further agree with Professor Huber that the Beaver program should be reviewed before accreditation is extended to participating Middlebury students.

However, in all fairness to those of us currently on the program, I must add that several of us stumbled blindly into this program and should not be automatically branded as students who looked for an easy semester of lager and plays. Unfortunately, though I think not unfairly, I place much of the blame for my misdirection on Middlebury.

Last fall, when I expressed an interest in spending a semester abroad, I began the prescribed visits to chairmen of departments, advisors, Deans, and foreign study counselors. The reponses I received were very disappointing.

From several sources I received the rather chauvinistic response that the education I was receiving at Middlebury rivalled that of the best schools in Europe, so I might as well play it safe and stay at home. I was determined, however, to at least see what was available, so I eventually accumulated a confusing collection of letters and catalogs offering various academic programs and educational opportunities.

The Beaver program looked more promising than many of the others. (I shudder now to think of what some of the other programs could be like.) So I chose that one on the basis of its catalog (I realized the illusions catalogs sometimes convey), and with the approval of the people at Middlebury who **supposedly** knew about JYA programs.

In fact, however, the people at Middlebury knew little more about this program than what could be found in the catalog. Certainly they could offer no evaluation of the program despite the fact that Middlebury students had previously participated in it.

Two questions arise in my mind. Are JYA programs reviewed before accreditation is extended to them? The response to Professor Huber's suggestions would suggest that all programs associated with accredited four year colleges were acceptable (excepting certain BS programs) and that individual review is not the usual procedure.

The second question is, how could a special office set aside to advise students on JYA profess such ignorance about the programs it recognizes? Certainly if no one else had reviewed the programs, they should have done so.

But the basic purpose of this letter is not to debunk either the Beaver program or Middlebury's past efforts. It is to recommend changes in Middlebury's policies, both towards its students and the JYA programs.

I do not feel that blanket accreditation should be extended to the programs of all accredited four year colleges. The quality of education should be roughly equivalent to that at Middlebury, while the added benefits of travel and "broadened horizons" should be recognized also.

This prerequisite would limit the number of programs available to Middlebury students . It would limit the number of programs to a reasonable group that could be individually reviewed and scouted for extra-curricular aspects. A student has no real means to evaluate these programs, but Middlebury should have access to academic standings and recommendations from other respected schools.

Perhaps each student participating in a program should be required to submit a short evaluation of his program to be kept on file for other students to consult.

In short, if Middlebury is going to continue to recognize outside JYA programs, it should be in a position to recommend and to guide students to worthwhile and interesting opportunities.

Foreign travel can be an integral part of a liberal arts education and certainly many things can be gained from even the worst academic programs abroad. I feel that Middlebury should offer the experience of JYA to its students. However I also feel that if Middlebury does extend this opportunity, it should then be able to insure that the students' time and money will be profitably spent.

Nancy Price

To the Editor:

I was very touched by Dean O'Brien's protestations of honesty and altruism in your last issue. It is truly moving that the Administration out of the boundless goodness of its heart and with no thought but for the well-being of others, wants to undertake the thankless task of saving the fraternities from themselves, and rescuing the rest of us poor, helpless students from the cruel ostracism which the fraternities so viciously practice in their admission policies.

Why, a laurel wreath should be hung at the door of each and every hardworking Dean in the land. A special feast should be held in their honor. Old Chapel should then be burnt to the ground.

It is either hypocrisy of the most reprehensible sort, or sheerest ignorance of political reality for any Dean to attempt to foist upon us the notion that the College Administration is in any way interested as a matter of policy in either saving or improving the fraternities. Every scrap of evidence points to the contrary. We have nothing but pious protestations in support, while it has been shown several times in the past few years what piety means in Old Chapel.

The issue, finally, is not of the fraternities solvency or insolvency, their mythical exclusivity, or their viability. The College Administration quite simply wants the room and board money that, as things stand, is not rebated to frat members.

The final sanction threatened by the Administration, that of cutting off rebates, betrays this, as does the College's general policy of refusing off-campus permission to anyone who stops short of desperation in his or her appeal for such permission.

Finally, there is little other conceivable reason for the Administration to so directly involve itself in an area so little involved with anything that by rights belongs under its jurisdiction, that is to say, the area of student social life.

In short, the Administration is engaged in a rather, or should I say another, despicable and squalid squeeze play, made only more distasteful by its appeals to "reasonable dealing" and, of all things, "fair play."

Unfortunately, it seems from past experience that Middlebury students are easily taken in by such rhetorical tricks. Old Chapel being full of rhetoricians, students fail to lean back when leaned upon.

I sorrowfully predict that we'll see a lot of discussions, a lot of petitions, a few tears, tons of me alymouthed doubletalk, and that in the more of less normal course of events, Old Chapel will have its way. Because, around here, push never comes to shove, although that's what it takes.

Seth Steinzor

To the Editor:

Ordinarily I am disdainful of writers who react to criticism of their work with letters to the editor. Too often important issues are lost amidst nitpicking and a flurry of accusations.

I would, however, like to reply to Bob Veino's letter in regard to my article on Chilean and Swedish socialism, because I believe that despite his careful consideraton of the relevant issues, he has largely missed the point which I tried to make.

He and I are at odds, I think, over the root causes of the Chilean coup. While he sees them as relating "to the fundamental policies of the Allende government," I would argue that the coup resulted from some lousy economics on Allende's part and from direct and indirect intervention by the United States.

It's an old story. Latin America has traditionally been a colony of this country. Presidents don't think twice about intervening anywhere on the continent when things get too heavy. Witness Guatemala in 1954, Cuba in 1961, Santo Domingo in 1965, and now Chile.

Veino argues that the domestic policies pursued by Allende and his supporters destroyed the Chilean economy.

Yet it seems obvious that the crucial factor behind Chile's economic collapse was the policy pursued by the Nixon Administratin, acting on behalf of multinational corporate interests in this country.

Aid to every sector of the economy **except** the Chilean military was cut off by the U.S. Diplomatic pressure was placed on other countries to cut their aid to Chile. With no international credit, Chile had no money to buy necessary imports, and the effect was devastating.

It seems that Vieno is concerned with culling a moral lesson from the events in Chile. He writes: "In the end, the central lesson to be drawn the Chilean tragedy is that if democratic socialism is to succeed it must, indeed, be democratic."

This was the point of my discussing both Chile **and** Sweden, the latter of which has been ruled for 35 years by Social Democrats who are just now getting around to issues like workers' control and public ownership of the means of production. Now that corporate investments in Sweden are genuinely threatened, the Social Democrats are on the verge of losing their power to a "liberal" coalition.

Particularly in the case of Third World nations like Chile which continue to be exploited by the developed powers, we cannot become overly concerned with textbook morality and democratic formalities.

Let us not forget that Allende's government was legally elected and had increased its plurality in the March 1973 elections.

It is undeniable that Allende and his more radical supporters (largely the latter) at times acted beyond the limitations of the constitution. But such abuses pale in comparison to the monstrous arrogance of our own government, which presumed to have the right to topple the constitutionally-elected government of another country through economic sanctions and cultivation of its military.

Still, we should not be surprised that an Administration utterly lacking in respect for our own electoral processes shows no respect for the niceties of democracy elsewhere.

Gregory Dennis

for American food
with a touch
of the Continent
in Brandon,
Vermont

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REUNITE AT

THE DOG TEAM

Heterosexual relationships reconsidered

NOTE: The following is the opinion of the writer, and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Women's Action Coalition

By GHISLAINE GRISWOLD

Once a woman has solved the question that haunts her adolescent love life, of "how far should I go?" (or after it has been decided for her), things seem okay.

Several years later the same question reappears, with different and deeper implications. Past the dilemma over physical relations — which any healthy animal will sort out eventually — a woman must decide what sort of a relationship she wants with a man — what a man will mean in her life, and how emotionally involved she will allow herself to become.

Sound crass and calculating? Yes, of course, emotions are never completely under our rational control but we can and do set basic limits on every action, conscious or subconscious.

My "thesis" is that the present male-dominated competitive society forces women (and men) to make cruel decisions and place unnecessary controls on their lives, regarding relationships with the opposite sex. (I will disregard female-female relations, because platonic friendships are tolerated and homosexual relations are beyond my experience.)

No matter how many rationalizations we make, people still find people of the opposite sex different and vaguely frightening at first. Very early in our lives, "les grandes personnes" begin segregating our activities and thoughts according to sex.

As sophisticated as we may think we are at college, we continue this (ever see, in the first day of classes, how the men stick together and women together?). This is especially true of the women, who all their lives are led to feel that men are beings they must impress. To women, members of their own sex are either considered competition or safe to relax with.

In general, a male (so I hear) is raised with the expectation of having a life doing some sort of creative work. With this he builds his body and intellect, and gains confidence in his identity.

But a woman, though she may do things, is expected to depend on and perhaps devote herself to one (or more, if she has a job) man.

Thus, always subordinate and repressed, she never develops her creativity or self-confidence. In fact, a woman never really defines her own identity in terms of herself. This obviously leads to permanent feelings of insecurity about her own abilities.

So a vicious cycle begins — insecurity engenders dependence, and dependence engenders further insecurity.

Everyone has heard this before: misguided socialization is responsible for the perversion of so many relationships.

Because a woman does not have an adequate sense of self, she may try to fulfill herself through other people. This vicarious fulfilment is generally centered in a man because he does have the confidence she lacks.

However, the same insecurity which fostered the relationship often destroys it. A woman's relationship with a man becomes the center of her whole life. She becomes possessive of the man, jealous of his other friends and interests. The man cannot understand or endure this, the struggle begins and the relationship is ended.

Some women, the ones successful in this society, are content. But most feel dissatisfied and begin to sense why. So, partly as an ego-defense and partly as an attempt at self-determination, women begin to decide on and control their relationships with men.

There are all manners and degrees of relationship, varying with the participants and their situations. However, we might attempt a simple "classification."

1) The "not interested in men" non-relationship is a sort of self-deception, an extreme ego-defense against the inevitable pain and problems of involvement.

2) The "causual acquaintance" is always safe because it doesn't demand anything from anyone (or amount to much, either).

3) The "temporary flirtation" is really another non-relationship, a use job, nonproductive, all surface, but at least not painful.

4) The "platonic friendship" is usually a good thing because all emotions are maintained at a moderate level, but the participants can still experience each other deeply.

5) The "classic romance" is highly involved and very emotional, maybe with deep mutual feelings. It cannot last because it isolates the two participants from the rest of the world and is too demanding and neurotic.

6) And then there is another type of "love" which people are trying, more and more, to create. It is difficult, because it isn't really sanctioned by present social institutions. It is perhaps the most natural type of feeling. Freud recognized it in children and called it, in his Victorian way, "polymorphous perversity."

People, being both social and selfish, tend to feel attraction to many people at once. It is a total attraction, with all the emotional, intellectual, and sexual aspects integrated into one affection.

This attraction demands involvement, but not an overwhelming, responsibility-ridden, self-sacrificing devotion; it is emotional, but doesn't sap all one's energy with romantic fantasy.

It is a constant, steady, permanent thing; it is total and for everyone. Marriage is not excluded as a possible form for this type of relationship; it can also incorporate this kind of practical decision.

A woman might ignore men or search out relationships. However, this does not guarantee that she will learn to relax, follow her natural desires, or show her total feelings. She still fears getting hurt or becoming frustrated.

As long as she accepts her socialization, which forms her as an incomplete person, the safest route for her ego is to control and curb her emotional relationships. If she rebels, she finds a continual struggle with men.

The social system must change before both women and men are going to be able to have satisfying relationships.

Sex talks

By GINNI LEIGH

Eight members of the Student Sex Information Service gave seven talks in the Battells and Hepburn for freshmen. A total of about 250 students showed up, with equal numbers of men and women.

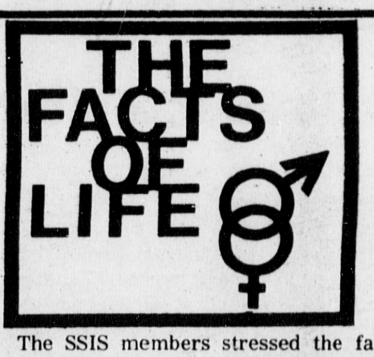
Generally, each meeting was attended by four SSIS members — two men and two women — and about 30 interested students.

The meeting started with a brief history of SSIS, stressing that this is the first year these talks have been co-ed. Then each member spoke about a different type of contraceptive: its use, effectiveness, side-effects, disadvantages, and advantages.

The talks were terminated by a lecture on the myths of birth control and with information on abortion. (All this information will be in a detailed pamphlet available in about a week.)

Students with any questions were encouraged to speak with individual members of SSIS after the meeting.

No preference was given to any particular method of birth control. Rather, the emphasis was to provide couples with a basic knowledge of contraceptives, and a place to go for more information or non-prescription contraceptives.



The SSIS members stressed the fact that birth control is important for **both** members of a couple. They want to create an "open atmosphere" on campus concerning birth control, said one female members. She added that this is "something that should be talked about."

Students responded to the talks with interest. They asked questions about the side effects, costs, etc. of different contraceptives. Other students were interested in the group itself.

When asked if he had any general comment on how the meetings had gone, a male member of the group said, "We lost about 25% of the contracptives passed around for demonstrations (especially condoms). Anyone who has 'borrowed' one should NOT use it — they've been used for demonstration and would not be effective."

continued on p. 15

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The changing foreign student admission policy

By NANCY VAN VALKENBURG

Middlebury College seems to be faced with a problem concerning students from outside the United States. Because of their variant cultural backgrounds, foreign students are welcomed by the admissions office. Why then is there such a small number of students enrolled in the College from outside the United States (less than 1% of the total enrollment or approximately 20 students)?

The admissions office explained that even though the College wants to accept a large number of foreign students, it is almost impossible for them to be admitted if they are unable to pay all of their educational expenses, as well as their transportation costs to and from home. If a foreign student's home is far from the College, as most are, these costs are extremely high.

According to the admissions and financial aid offices, the College at one time made funds available to help cover these costs. It was generally felt that if a college could show that it had a large number of students from outside the United States enrolled, it was thought to be more prestigious. Middlebury no longer pretends to be a foreign student-oriented college, nor can it afford to be.

Middlebury is a small school, and its funds are necessarily more limited than those of a larger school. Since the College cannot afford to accommodate the needs of both foreign students and American minority students, it has chosen to help the latter. Presently, the greater part of financial aid offered by the College is given to minority students from the United States. This decision can be explained in several ways.

First, it was seen that the attempt to educate students from foreign countries who wanted to study in an American college, but could not afford it, was failing. These students came with the understanding that they would use their education to go back and help their native countries. Instead, they decided to remain here, or they returned with the assumption that their superior education gave them the right to take positions of leadership.

The second problem is the "cultural shock" a person experiences when he is thrown into a social environment which is completely different from his own. This requires quite a bit of adjustment. As one girl from Taiwan explained, the pace of the two cultures is completely different, as is the whole way of life. "Culture shock" is most commonly experienced by students from the eastern countries.

In a larger university the problem of adjustment is less severe because there is a much larger number of students from different countries. These students can band together and share their common heritage.

In a small college like Middlebury, there aren't enough students from any one culture to form their own groups. There is a tendency to group all students from outside the United States together under the label "foreign," which is really a gross oversight.

The admissions office is very careful to choose non-American students who will fit easily into the life of the College. It is especially interested in the applications of people who are natives of other countries and have lived a large part of their lives there, but who have spent the last few years in the United States or an English-speaking country or have attended an International School.

If English is not their native tongue, foreign applicants are required to take the English-as-a-Second-Language Test. It is also preferable that the person be able to return home for the holidays, or can stay with friends or family somewhere in the United States.

Because of these requirements, the typical "foreign" student is somewhat more mature than his American counterpart. He is probably more serious about getting an education, as coming to the United States requires a certain amount of sacrifice for him. He removes himself from family, culture, or, as is the case in Germany, the opportunity of a free education.

Grievance committee hears complaints

By DEBBIE SHADD

The Grievance Committee, a subcommittee of the Student Forum, has been set up to respond to general student complaints. Problems are acted on by the Committee itself or are referred to a more appropriate group.

The Committee meets every Tuesday at 5:30 in Freeman SDU A, and the meetings are open to all. Anyone interested in becoming a member should contact chairman Brad Gay, or just come to a meeting.

The following are grievances acted upon so far this year:

RIDE BOARD: In response to complaints about the present ride board in the mailroom, a new board, with a map and a side filing system is under construction. It should be ready by the end of October.

MAILROOM STEPS: Due to the dangerous seasonal conditions of mud and ice on the hill down to the mailroom, a series of steps is under construction. They will be completed before winter.

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST: The Committee looked into the specifics of the decision to cancel Continental Breakfast. Last year the cost of the program was undertaken jointly by the College and MCAB. This year the College found it necessary to discontinue their support primarily because of the increase in food costs.

The MCAB concurred for two reasons: 1) students not on meal plan often took advantage of the program; and 2) the number of students served (100-150 daily) was not enough to justify its maintenance. MCAB did not have the funds to accept full financial responsibility.

The Grievance Committee therefore examined the possibility of extending regular breakfast hours past 8:00. As a result, Proctor breakfast will be served until 8:30 Monday through Friday.

SOLICITING: The problem of soliciting by various off-campus organizations in dorms was brought to the attention of the Committee. The Committee is looking into the feasability of a system of official tags of identification. These would assure the student of the organization's legitimacy.

OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURTS: A request for outdoor basketball courts is being investigated.

The Grievance Committee hopes everyone who has a complaint or a suggestion for improving college life will write it down and drop it in one of the Grievance Committee boxes in the mailroom or at Proctor Information Desk, or give it directly to a committee member.

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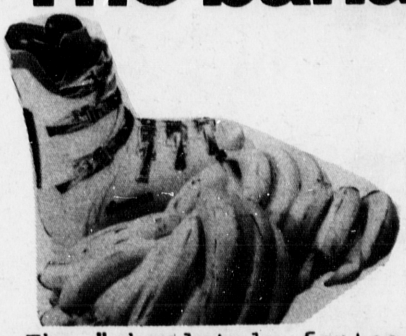
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Robert Silverman: piano virtuoso

By KATHY CONANT

On October 4th and 5th, the Thursday Series presented Robert Silverman, a young Canadian pianist who has won virtually every important Canadian competition in addition to several international competitions. Mr. Silverman is also a specialist on Aaron Copland.

Mr. Silverman delivered an informative Thursday Series lecture-demonstration on Copland which was actually intended as a preparation for his Friday night concert. His presentation included a short biography of Copland interspersed with examples of his music.

Mr. Silverman discussed how important Copland is to American music and how he developed two different, but equally successful styles. One of these styles is of a sparse, simple, uncompromising nature, a delight to the avant-garde. The other is a more popularly-oriented style, generally employing jazz and folk idioms, and appeals to the average American audience.

Mr. Silverman played examples of both styles and ended the lecture-demonstration with Copland's "Piano Sonata" written in 1941, which is a highly successful amalgamation of both styles.

Evening Concert

The concert Friday night, attended by a small but enthusiastic audience, was excellent and enhanced by the deeper understanding of Copland's music gained from Mr. Silverman's Thursday Series presentation.

Mr. Silverman opened the concert with Copland's "Passacaglia." This piece was written in 1922 as a sort of technical exercise dedicated to his theory teacher Nadia Boulanger. It is musically captivating, although Mr. Silverman feels the piece is somewhat derivative and not the really original Copland.

The "Passacaglia" was well executed, and the theme was brought out clearly and consistently. This is often difficult to achieve, due to the resonance of the Chapel which tends to muddy the sound.

The "Passacaglia" was followed by "Four Piano Blues," a collection of four pieces written individually between 1926 and 1947, and published as a set in 1949.

These selections have a distinctive Gershwin-y sound and, as Mr. Silverman pointed out in his Thursday demonstration, they employ the American jazz idiom almost to the point of self-consciousness.

Robert Silverman

But they are still delightful pieces and Mr. Silverman did a great job with them, especially in bringing out the rhythmic accents and unconventional patterns.

The next two pieces, both by Chopin, were "Nocturne in D flat, Opus 27, No. 2" --the dreamy, parlor-atmosphere sort of Chopin—and "Fantasie in F minor, Opus 49"—an example of the technically more demanding, flashy Chopin.

Although beautifully executed, the contrast between Copland and Chopin was quite a culture shock and somewhat disruptive. Mr. Silverman also insisted on breaking completely between thematic sections of each piece which destroyed the continuity.

Following the intermission, Mr. Silverman played Copland's "Piano Sonata," preceded by a short introduction which capsulized what he had said in the Thursday Series.

The "Sonata" acted as a final reconciliation between Copland's two styles. This was an excellent way of presenting the piece as it gave the audience something to listen for and a better understanding of what was actually going on in the music.

Not only could one hear the emergence of Copland's "popular" style in the third movement, but its rhythmic and harmonic characteristics were present right from the start, sprinkled liberally throughout the first and second movement.

Mr. Silverman finished with two encores, Rachmaninoff's "Moment Musicale, No. 3 in B minor" and the third dance from Bartok's "Dance Suite." Both were captivating pieces, as Mr. Silverman is particularly skillful at communicating definite moods through his music. The Bartok was especially delightful.

The concert was highly successful. It was really refreshing to hear a program devoted almost entirely to American music instead of listening to a rehashing of the old standbys.

Stephen Sandy reads poetry

By SUZANNE FAIRCLOUGH

On September 27, Stephen Sandy, a professor of literature at Bennington College, read his poetry to an audience of approximately 50 people in Munroe Lounge.

His poetry is academic, and his concern with strict form and rhythm expresses an attitude of artistic detachment toward his subject matter. Its presentation seemed unable to escape a musical and almost sing-song cadence.

He displayed a sensitivity peculiar to New England writers in which there is an attempt to resolve a tension between a pastoral environment and the encroaching technological world (as in "Woolworth Philodendron" and a poem about the Adirondacks as viewed from Route 89).

The tension is never realized, due to lack of variance in form.

His poetry has been influenced by the Japanese form of verse (he taught at the University of Tokyo for several years). He uses the tanka form to express elusive emotions about nature.

Yet he has difficulty informing its succinct form with depth, and avoiding trite and vague images which can only be overcome by the use of metaphor in the English language.

Despite my unfavorable impression of the reading, I enjoyed a poem about Hiroshima as expressed through fragments from a letter he received from a former Japanese student.

Children's theatre

The College Farm Players, a new group dedicated to the growth and development of children's theatre in Middlebury and surrounding towns, held its first meeting on Monday, Sept. 10.

The group was formed on the initiative of Connie Staats, who is presently the director of the Mary Johnson Day Care Center in Middlebury. She has long been an avid promoter of children's theatre in the area.

At the meeting those elected as officers were Connie Staats, President; Marshall Eddy, Vice-president; Debbie Nason, Treasurer; and Chet Ketcham, Secretary.

The purpose of the College Farm Players is to promote a program of experiences in theatre and related performing arts for children of the community. Through this program, elementary and junior high school age children will have the opportunity to engage in such experiences throughout the year.

The Players plan to provide as wide a range and variety of theatre for children as the talents, energies, and resources of the community will allow. At present, the only stated guideline for all activities is that they involve the children as much as possible in the creative effort.

Membership is open to anyone who is interested and willing to participate actively. Inquiries and ideas may be addressed to Connie Staats at 388-6660.

classifieds

CAMPUS CLASSIFIEDS cost $.25 for 25 words. Please submit to Box 2198.

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FACTS...

continued from p. 13

In this regular column, Dr. Alan Medoff, Professor of Human Sexuality, and Director of Student Health Services at Fairleigh Dickenson University, will respond to questions from Middlebury students pertaining to any facet of sexuality.

Questions whould be addressed to ; Student Sex Information Service (SSIS), Box c-2164. Inquiries may be anonymous. Allow about two weeks for response.

By DR. ALAN MEDOFF

1. What is trichomoniasis?

A very common form of vaginal infection in the female and less commonly in the male. It is usually transmitted by intercourse and is characterized in the female by a profuse vaginal discharge and genital itching.

In the male an inflammation of the prostate may result. At times there is urinary burning or discharge. The treatment is relatively simple. Both partners should be examined, however, and both treated at the same time to insure a cure.

2.

2. How weuld a female know if she were pregnant?

Generally speaking, if there has been sexual exposure, the first sign of pregnancy is a skipped period. Symptoms such as mild morning nausea, increased frequency of urination, breast enlargement, and weight gain will follow.

Laboratory tests for pregnancy can be performed as early as 4-7 days following the first missed period. A sample of morning urine is required. The results are available within a few hours and are 95% valid. Very rarely, an initial test for pregnancy will be negative, only to become positive a week later.

Best bet: in case of doubt, check with your physician a week after any missed period. A lab test may ease your mind or on the other hand alert you to an early pregnancy for further attention or treatment.

3. Is oral-genital sex common among college students and others?

According to the statistics of Kinsey and more recent surveys, oral-genital sex is commonly practiced among college students and those with higher educational experience more than others. There seems to be a straight-line correlation between education attainment and the practice.

With an increase in the frequency of premarital sex and the general relaxation of sexual prohibitions, it is likely that oral-genital sex will enjoy wider application than in the past.

fraternity commission...

continued from p. 3

Fraternities were the final item on the agenda. Bill Hoyt, chairman of the Student Forum Working Group on Fraternities, presented the preliminary report of the group to the Community Council.

This document, in essence, is an answer to Dean O'Brien's position paper of September 28th. The working group asked the Council members for their initial reactions to the ideas contained in the report.

Dean O'Brien termed it a "good" document, and appreciated its "tone" although he said he personally could not agree with all of it. He felt that there had not been sufficient time to study the paper and declined to discuss it in depth.

Dean O'Brien said that, as a result of last week's Community Council meeting, the College is "listening" to student opinion.

He wondered if there was interest in appointing a neutral committee to act as a "mediating, cooling off, or fact-finding committee." He thought that such a group could, after an investigation, determine the important "bones of contention" between the College and the fraternities, and direct general efforts to eliminate them.

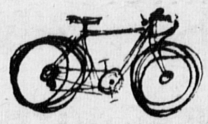
Alan Levy supported Dean O'Brien's idea of fact-finding commissions to get a "complete overview of the situation." He also suggested that a poll of some sort be taken to assess general student attitudes toward fraternities.

A sub-committee of the Community Council was chosen to select possible members of the fact-finding commission. The sub-committee consists of Dean O'Brien, Andy Reding, and Curt Viebranz.

The following motion was also passed: "The Community Council recommends establishment of a five-member fact-finding commission to examine all relevant aspects of the fraternity issue and to report back to the Community Council. The five members will be selected by a sub-committee of the Community Council and approved by the Council."

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30. The Community Council will meet next week on Oct. 12 at 2:15 p.m. All meetings are open.

e.q. news



By TOM PLUMB

The next general meeting of Environmental Quality will be Monday, October 15, at 6:00 in the EQ Room in East Milliken Lobby.

EQ has begun its recycling program but we still need people to bundle papers in some dorms, especially Forest. The first collection will be October 13. Recyclers should have their papers bundled by October 12.

EQ has an environmental library in its office. There are over a hundred books and several environmental magazines to choose from. If you would like to look them over or take one out, tell one of the EQ officers and he or she will let you check one out.

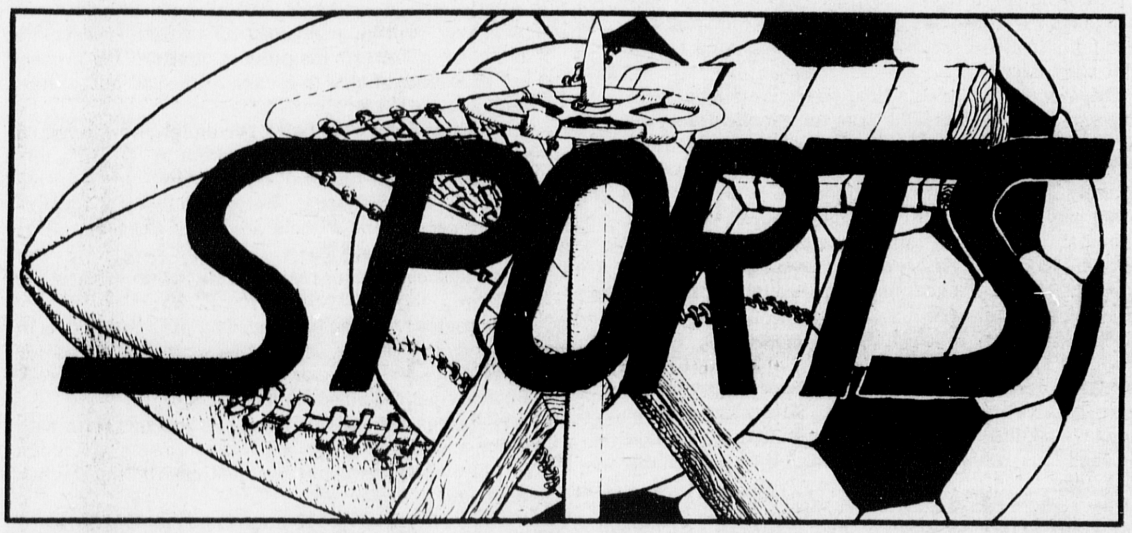
On October 18 Environmental Quality will present Chester Liebs, the senior historic preservationist for the state of Vermont's Division of Historic Sites. He will speak at 8:00 in Science Center 117, on "The Development of the Contemporary Visual Environment." It will be an illustrated lecture.

EQ has formed an energy conservation committee. This committee will go from dorm to dorm looking at the lighting and heating systems in each.

Where the wattage of the lights is found to be too high or the type of lighting inefficient changes will be made. Where heating practices present a problem we will see to it that changes are also made.

The committee will also investigate other ways that the college and students can conserve energy. If you would like to help, let us know. EQ's Box number is 2220.

Our semi-annual Blackout Dance will be held November 3. This dance will feature "The Bad World," a soul steel band from New York City, that does not use any electricity. The purpose of the dance is to demonstrate that people can have a goot time without using electricity. If you would like to help in the preparations, tell Peter Glick, Box 2428.



The Fantasticks

The Hepburn Zoo Theatre Workshop and the Department of English and Drama will present the magical musical parable, "The Fantastiks". The show, which boasts the song "Try to Remember," will run in the Hepburn Zoo (Upstairs Annex) from Oct. 16 to 21, with a matinee on Saturday, October 20, to accomodate visiting parents.

"The Fantastiks" takes two young lovers through their innocentromance to disillusionment and loneliness, and to their eventual "happy ending". Steve Avey and Janet Higbee play the lovers; James Rugen and Jon Lonoff, their fathers; and Christopher Barron is El Gallo, the narrator.

The small cast will perform their magic at the Hepburn Zoo, under the direction of Craig Simmons and the music of Richard Hill, beginning Oct. 16. Tickets are available at the Wright Theatre Box Office.

Panther defense spurs 25-14 win

By JOHN DOHERTY

WPI, (Worcester Polytechnic Institute, for those of you new to the initials game), has never been known to inspire Middlebury teams to heights of athletic prowess. Indeed, "Whoopee," as the players affectionately know them , usually provides a ho-hum affair, enlivened only by the horrific possibility that perhaps **this time** the Midd men may be caught in the middle of a yawn, and be shocked into the rude awakening of an upset.

Coach Mickey Heineckein no doubt had such nightmare flashes during the week's practice, especially in light of "Whoopee's" 2-0 record, which included a puzzling victory over Midd arch-rival Union.

Last Saturday's game at Worcester, however, went pretty much according to that age-old script, a "sluggish" happening, as Heineckein described it, that ended with Middlebury on top, as usual, this time by a 25-14 score.

Defense Unlocks Scoring

It was the defense, a much-overlooked facet of the new regime, that provided the opportunities for victory. Their efforts got underway just five minutes into the opening period, when defensive end Peter Brakely crashed through to block a punt on the WPI 15. One pass play followed, then it was Tommy O' Connor, who carried it across to spot Middlebury a 6-0 lead. Mackey's kick, unsurprisingly, failed. (You may ask how he misses from the two-and-a-half yard line, yet boots 35 yard field goals with no time remaining to win games. Good question. Ah—we're quite frankly stuck for an answer.)

Similarly, with two minutes gone in the second quarter, linebacker George Stout intercepted a WPI pitch on their 25. Mackey connected with split-end Bruce Bertkau two plays later, and Jimmy Chandler added one of Middlebury's rare PAT kicks for a 13-0 score.

The defense once again turned the ball over with time dwindling in the half, and their offensive counterparts also once again converted. With 26 seconds remaining, Mackey found "Tommy O'," his favorite target of the afternoon, in the end zone. Middlebury departed ahead 19-0, (you guessed it, the kick failed).

WPI Finally Scores

It seemed that both teams were to remain content with the status quo for the duration of the event, but "Whoopee" finally scored early in the fourth quarter. On a bizarre 92 yard pass play, WPI wide receiver Pat Gray ran under a floater, then out-paced defensive back Tommy Pepin in a sprint to the goal line. WPI kicked the extra point (!) and trailed 19-7.

Middlebury matched this later, however, as WPI's stunting defense finally got caught when fullback Jack

continued on p. 17

Women undefeated!

By ANITA ROSENCRANTZ

The A and B women's field hockey teams have opened their seasons no less impressively than their counterparts of the football and soccer squads.

In a home game on Tuesday, September 25, the Middlebury B team beat the Skidmore A team 2-1, and following up on Thursday, the A team trounced Colby Junior College 9-2.

In a fairly even match, Tuesday's game showed some good hockey combined with some very messy playing. The first half was lightly dominated by the Pantherettes, but the action was nonetheless loose with the forwards failing to pick up the ball from their halfbacks, and doing little passing across their forward line.

Individually, however, there were some fine spots of play, especially from halfback Wendy Walsh and fullback Liz Bournemann.

Unable to monopolize on their first half control, Midd tallied only once on a shot by left inner, Susie Ebling. Thus, when Skidmore came back into the second half looking like a much stronger team, Panther hopes quivered.

Determined and aggressive, the girls from Saratoga overcame a hesitant Middlebury defense, and scored only ten minutes into the period.

Midd fought to get back in the game, but the play was bunchy and uncoordinated. Individually aggressive , they pushed toward the goal shooting again and again, only to find themselves ineffectual with a lack of team play. Finally, with less than two and a half minutes to play, Jennifer Cogswell netted the winning goal.

The B team captain is Wendy Walsh, and her squad has three games more to record a likely undefeated season: Tuesday, October 9 against Plattsburgh, Thursday, October 18 against Williams, and Wednesday, October 24 against UVM.

If the A team's victory over Colby Junior lacked the nervous excitement of the B squad's effort, the 9-2 boast was a more definite statement of Midd's power. Playing on Colby's somewhat uneven field, the Pantherette's first half may have been an "uphill battle", but recording five goals to Colby's one, the handicap hardly seemed to matter.

On a downhilll coast during the second half, Middlebury's forward line picked up another four goals. Breaking down the distribution of goals, left inner Betsy Baetjer made three, right inner Sue Storer the same, center forward Edie MacAusland two, and left wing Ellen Fisher one.

On their two away games October 2 and 4 the A team showed again their power and skill. On Tuesday the Pantherettes easily defeated Castleton 11-3, the goals again being made by Betsy Baetjer (6), Sue Storer (4) and Edie MacAusland (1).

On Thursday Middlebury shut out Johnson 5-0 with Betsy Baetjer and Edie MacAusland two, and left wing Ellen Fisher one.

Quad captains for the team are Sue Storer, Laurie Thompson, Gary Wheller and Sally Wood.

Panthers nip Ephmen

By PETER SEITEL

If you were on your way to the B-Team soccer game last Wednesday, you may have passed by the varsity squad marching proudly onto the field and into their pregame warm-up, preparing to face Williams College. And on their faces you would have seen the same determined look each member had prior to the Dartmouth shut-out.

Then, a little over an hour and a half later (after a disappointing B-Team loss), you could see them returning jubilantly to the Field House with their third victory and third shut-out behind them. Impressive? Well maybe. What went on between the opening kickoff and the final whistle almost told a different story.

The first few minutes of the game went on as most expected — two highly skilled soccer teams looking for a grudge victory, both teams playing what appeared to be semi-professional soccer.

But before you could remark how well the game was going, with no warning at all, the game seemed doomed to utter chaos. Both Middlebury and Williams began to play a run and kick game, as if intent on a new game objective of kicking the farthest and running the fastest.

The game style never improved much. The Panthers managed to win anyway, though only on a penalty kick scored by Brian Lewis in the closing minutes.

Individual redeemers for the Midd squadwere few and far between as a good team style never really developed. Dave Pentkowski was probably the most noticeable Midd asset, filling the holes in a struggling defense and saving key Williams threats.

Muddy Waters and Chuck Brakely played well at their respective fullback positions, as did Peter Colton on the wing.

In lieu of the fact that the Panthers did come out victorious, one might think this is a bit critical. Perhaps it is. Perhaps the game would not have seemed quite so lame if the Midd booters hadn't played so brilliantly against their last two opponents.

But the difference between those games and last Wednesday's is simply too noticeable to overlook. Every team is entitled to a slump, but next time the lucky break could fall the other way.

Getting it all back together again shouldn't be difficult, but it will have to be done soon (before MIT). Who knows when Coach Lawson might misplace his lucky rabbit's foot?

...St Mikes

Ending in a scoreless overtime tie, it was the only game to which Middlebury couldn't lay unqualified claim as just another vehicle in last year's undefeated season. So as the starting time for the St. Mike's rematch approached with Midd still riding that eleven game victory train, anticipation of another canon-balling contest boiled to a steamy head around the Panther's home pitch.

The crisp, colorful autumn afternoon turned out a record crowd to watch the awaited meeting. And it was a great game. For about forty seconds. In that blink of an eye, it became obvious that this time around Midd would easily railroad the Purple Knights, adding them like a Pullman behind the heavier freight of the Dartmouth and Williams cattle cars.

Knights Lack Experience

Coming out on the bottom of the 4-0 rout, St. Michaels obviously wasn't the same team that a year ago stalemated the Panthers. They've lost the majority of their starters to graduation, and now show a roster of 80% freshmen and sophomores. The resulting inexperience was clearly echoed in their lack of cohesiveness, and in such basic faults as repeatedly allowing their fullbacks to be caught flat on the breakaway.

In contrast, Tom Lawson is the proud engineer of a senior squad that has spent four years gathering steam. His idea of strategy is "Know Thy Fundamentals," and after four years of drilling, the Panthers have quite possibly developed into the best skilled and disciplined team in all New England.

The effect is crisp and fluid passing, effective cross-field exchange, and cooly deliberate playmaking in front of the goal. Keeping pace with that brand of heady soccer is going to be difficult for teams far tougher than St. Mike's.

Midd Has Playday

The St. Mike's contest, in fact, looked more like a show-off, publicity scrimmage than a season match between equals. The Panthers waltzed onto the field using every shot in their varied repertoire, and heading the ball with more accuracy and power than most of the Purple Knight's kicked shots. By the end of the first half, Charlie Jackson had two goals; Brian Lewis and Eric Shapiro, one each. The Knights didn't have that many shots on goal.

Lawson takes such performances in stride, acknowledging the depth of his team's skills. He doesn't forsee a team on the schedule who could outplay the Panthers unless they fall victim to the mental problems that so often beleaguer many senior teams. Therein may lie a clue to the Panther's sloppy showing against Williams, but in the long run, a shaking-up may be just the stimulus for pushing the Midd booters to a peak level.

Underclassmen Depth

Midd came back into the second half making a heap of substitutions. Underclassmen Tom Rich, Chris Lincoln,

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football...

continued from p. 16

Leary scooted through one of their vacancies, and romped 55 yards to the three before tiring. Mackey finished it off with a run, and rounded out Middlebury's scoring 25-7. Gray later managed another TD reception which, along with the kick conversion (!!), accounted for the final, Middlbury 25, WPI 14.

Offense Gels

That the defense should prove to be the deciding factor should come as no surprise. Coach Pfeiffer has worked with a talented nucleus of this squad over the past two years, and it was essentially their improvement that last year provided the important edge in John Anderson's elusive 8-0 season.

The maxim is that defense must carry the burden of the early going until the offense "gels." In the case of a team adapting to a new system the period until the "gel" may considerably extend itself. That is not to say that Middlebury offense has shown itself to be inadequate. However, more time is needed for a squad to refine the intricacies of timing and execution.

Until then, in the face of a team like Williams, you have to look to the defense to create the breaks. Looking forward to that vengeful member of the "Little Three," at least that aspect of the "Whoopee" game is encouraging.

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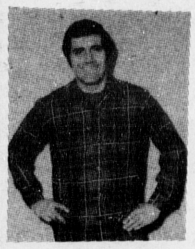

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TED NOVAK'S

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Harriers gain depth, lack standout finish

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The cross-country team opened up its 1973 season with a tri-meet at Bates on Sept. 29. Middlebury finished second with 32 points, victorious Bates had 24, and outclassed Colby had 85.

Co-captain John Estle led the way for the Panthers by placing third. His time of 24:53 over the 4.85 mile course was just ten seconds behind the leader.

Bunched tightly in the fifth, sixth, and seventh positions were sophomores Colyn Case, George Kitson, and Craig Ward. Their times were 25:11, 25:12, and 25:13, respectively.

Closing out the Midd scoring was freshman Brant McDougall in eleventh. Co-captain Dave Lantz, sophomores Mark Vernon and Leo Manon, and freshman Chris Baldwin landed the 12-16 spots.

The cross-country team's record dipped to 1-2 at the hands of Williams last Wednesday. Middlebury started out very well, holding five of the first seven places after a mile and a half.

But the Ephmen began to move up after leaving the golf course and held a clear advantage at the half-way mark. The Williams runners held on the rest of the way to notch a 24-31 victory.

The Panthers ran well, as evidenced by the 46 seconds separating their first and fifth men. John Estle's 26:25 was only five seconds behind the winner. Colyn Case finished fifth, yet was only 11 seconds back of Estle.

Freshman Brant McDougall ran a strong race and captured seventh in 26:49. Teammates Bill Kitson and Craig Ward were not far behind in the eighth and ninth spots.

This year's cross-country team is composed of 16 runners. The squad, which was 8-3 last year, lost course-record holder Gary Johnson, and dependable Jon Hird through graduation.

However, the team appears to be much stronger on an overall basis. John Estle trained all summer and has worked himself into fine shape. The soph trio of Case, Kitson, and Ward have all improved over a year's time.

Freshman McDougall who promises to be a valuable asset once he has logged a bit more experience, was only 40 seconds behind Estle. The second pack, particularly Manon, should all bring their times down considerably.

Yesterday the squad competed in the State Meet at St. Michael's, and Saturday they'll host Union on the Panther home course.

Quips, quirks, & quickies

By TOM RYAN

Get out of Vermont, and you don't have to play golf in the mud. It didn't quite work that way though, as the Midd squad traveled to Amherst for the ECAC qualifying round.

But even in bad weather scores ranging from 90 to 106 are difficult to explain. Maybe even more difficult to explain is how one member managed to record a 78. He played the last three holes in the dark if that says anything.

And what's this about a handwedge out of a trap on the sixteenth.

Intramural touch football is in full swing. In fact, one team seems to be for swingers only. Allen has recruited a vivacious player who should definitely be ruled an illegal procedure.

Elsewhere, DU II has been beaten by some fluke in the ways of the universe, and an independent team has protested a loss on the grounds that they ran out of drugs.

Women's Tennis could definitely use Billy Jean King. Or Bobby Riggs. Or anyone who can return a volley. Speaking of Women's Lib, last spring Brook Richardson played on the Men's Team. Kudos and salaam, but why is it that guys keep getting turned down for the women's squad.

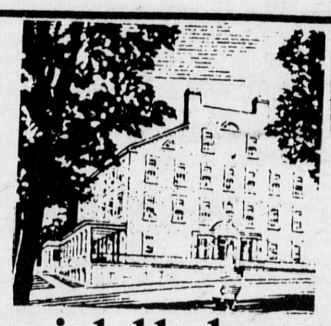
Freshmen soccer dropped a tough one to Williams, but the "B" football team opened with an impressive 15-6 victory over Norwich. With outstanding highschool recruits from all over New Hampshire and Vermont, it could well be another undefeated season for the "B" team as well as the varsity.

The new field house is rapidly approaching completion, or is it? The contractors have been prevented from surfacing the arena because of fire restrictions, and settlement doesn't appear to be going smoothly.

Best wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery go out to Athletic Director Dick Coleman who is recently home from the hospital.

Are you talented? Are you tired of this drivel you've been reading? Great, because the Sports Department needs writers. See or contact Tom Ryan, Forest East 201. Box 2253.

If you have any question, suggestions, or comments concerning anything athletic or anything so related please let us know at the above address and we'll try to use it in this type of column.



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St Mikes...

continued from p. 17

Gordon Barr, Peter Boucher, and Jim Spink all showed promise. Unable to score, they nonetheless held their own, gaining the experience which may next year forestall a fate similar to St. Michael's graduation demise.

One spot guaranteed to remain strong next year is the fullback position filled by junior Dave Pentkowski. He anchors an impenetrable defense rounded out by Chuck Brakely, Kevin Hundley, and hustling Muddy Waters. Doing an impressive job of breaking up plays before the opposition can even get a shot off, they have already given goalie Dave Kynoski four shut-outs, and Pentkowski's performance especially will probably not go unnoticed when intra-team honor rolls start coming out.

Battle of Defenses

Facing MIT this Saturday, the Panthers are going to run up against a defense as solid as their own. Those demons of the sliderule held a powerful Harvard to 1-0, which means they are going to be a bit tougher to crack than the goal mouth bunching of St. Michael's. Last year Midd beat MIT in an overtime period, and this season's contest promises a more adamant Bostonian contender.

Midd has the skills, and hopefully this won't be the week that those "senior attitudes" derail a perfect season.

No hockey on 22

The following statement was prepared by Dean Slack, General Manager of WVNY-TV in Burlington.

There will be no hockey on Channel 22 this winter. That's not the way we wanted it — that's the way the Montreal Canadiens dictated it.

Because thousands of hockey fans asked us to, Channel 22 carried over 35 Bruins Games last year. Response was excellent. We planned to carry the Bruins again this year, again because the public we are licensed to serve asked us to. Then the Montreal Canadiens stepped in and slammed the door.

The reason for stopping Bruins games on TV/22 is financial, according to Canadiens' officials. They say we've hurt their attendance. We believe that the super-selfish attitude of the Canadiens and the NHL toward hockey fans is the reason for the decline in attendance at the Forum.... not Channel 22.

It is apparently another power play among the owners in pro sports, this time with Canadiens management dictating terms, and the fans be damned. We wanted to broadcast Bruins games again, but there will be no hockey on TV/22 this year. We deeply regret this has happened.

intramurals

By DAVID MINOT

There was much intramural activity in three different sports last week. Touch football completed its first full week, and each team has played several games. In the American League, last year's overall winner, DU I, again looks very strong, posting three convincing wins against no losses. Sig Ep and KDR are right behind with two wins each and no losses.

In the National League, ASP and Chi Psi lead the league with two wins each and no losses. Zeta Psi and Independent #1 are tied for second with two and one records. The complete standings are as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost
ASP	2	0
Chi Psi	2	0
Zeta Psi	2	1
Ind. #1	2	1
DU#2	1	1
Voter	1	2
Lang	0	2
Ind. #2	0	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	
DU #1	3	0
KDR	2	0
Sig Ep	2	0
Ind. White	2	1
Ind. Blue	1	1
Ind. Red	1	2
Battell	0	3
Allen	0	3

Individual Golf was wrapped up, and this year's College Champion is Neil Pearson, '77, who shot a fine 75. This year's runner up was Ted Daniel, also class of 77, with a 79. Other golfers below ninety were Robert Hackett, 82, Joseph Gigante, 86, Dave Lantz, 87, and Burley Dickerson, 89.

The individual singles tennis tournament is well underway, with the second round due to be completed this Tuesday. Over thirty players are still in the running for college champion. It's a long way to the finals for everyone involved, considering the caliber of the competition.

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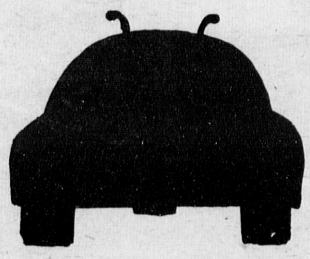
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